

FRENCH DEFENCE INTACT AGAINST ENEMY MASSES

Series Of Savage Attacks On 36-Mile Front Repulsed

LASTS TWO DAYS

Enemy Sacrifices Thousands To Break Moreuil-Lassigny Front

IS FOUGHT IN OPEN

Villages Change Hands Often, With French Finally Victorious

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 29.—The official communiqué issued this evening reports: The battle on the Oise front appreciably slackened during the day, the activity of the Germans being confined to local attacks at some points of our front, which is every day being consolidated by the ceaseless arrival of reinforcements. All these attacks were repulsed.

Raid against our positions in the region of Badonviller, Parroy Forest and south of Seppois completely failed.

Battle On Wide Front

Paris, March 30.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

The battle was resumed during the night with renewed violence and now rages on a front of forty kilometers from Moreuil to beyond Lassigny. Our troops, supported by reserves which continue to arrive, are offering a determined resistance to the powerful assaults of the enemy.

Notwithstanding the bad weather, our airmen renewed their attacks on the 27th and 28th, flying in groups and spraying with machine-guns and bombs the enemy troops in the battle-line and concentration zones. Several machines made as many as three sorties in one day. 17,000 kilograms of bombs were dropped in the region of Noyon, Guiscard and Ham.

One of our tracer squadrons, in the course of numerous contests, brought down thirteen enemy machines, seven of which were totally destroyed and six seriously damaged. Two of the enemy's captive balloons were set on fire.

Battalions Moved Down

Paris, March 31.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

The fighting which continued yesterday evening with the same violence confirmed the check to the formidable attempt to break through undertaken by the Germans yesterday.

Between Montdidier and Moreuil our infantry fire moved down the enemy battalions which returned incessantly to the assault. Moreuil was taken by the Germans, was retaken by us, lost again and finally captured in a bayonet charge carried out with incomparable bravery by French and British troops fighting side by side in the same ranks. The woods north of Moreuil were also wrested from the enemy after fierce fighting.

We took numerous prisoners in this region.

It is confirmed that the check to the enemy between Moreuil and Lassigny was complete. We succeeded in progressing to the approaches of Canny-sur-Matz. The picked division which retook Le Ploemont and retained it against all assaults took 700 prisoners.

No Lull In Fighting

The official communiqué issued this evening reports:

The battle begun on the Moreuil-Lassigny front continued the entire day with increasing violence, extending over a front of sixty kilometers. The Germans, despite enormous losses, multiplied their assaults. The incessant counter-attacks of the French everywhere stopped their furious thrust. The region of Orville, Le Ploemont and Plessis-de-Roy was especially the

(Continued on Page 2)

Foch Made Generalissimo Of Allied Forces In West, Including American Army

Further Measures To Be Announced For Meeting Offensive, Says Lloyd George; Wilson Welcomes Foch Appointment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 30.—Mr. Lloyd George has issued the following statement:

During the first few days when the Germans launched an attack, without parallel in its concentration of troops and guns, the situation was extremely critical.

Thanks to the indomitable bravery of our troops, who gradually stemmed the advance until reinforcements could arrive and our faithful ally enter the battle, the situation is now improved. The struggle, however, is only opening and no prediction of its future course can yet be made.

The War Cabinet has been in constant session since the first day and, in communication with Headquarters and the French and American Governments, a number of measures have been taken to deal with the emergency.

The enemy had the incalculable advantage of fighting as one army.

The Allies have taken a most important decision to meet this.

Foch Made Commander

With the cordial co-operation of the British and French Commanders-in-Chief, General Foch has been charged by the British, French and American Governments to co-ordinate the action of the Allied Armies on the West front.

It is necessary in addition that action shall be taken to meet the immediate needs of the moment to bring into operation certain measures long contemplated should a situation like the present arise. Whatever happens in this battle, the country must be prepared for further sacrifices to ensure final victory. I am certain that the nation will shrink from no sacrifice to secure this and the necessary plans are being carefully prepared and will be announced when Parliament meets.

London, March 30.—The Morning Post states that, with the concurrence of Sir Douglas Haig, the British and French Governments have decided to appoint General Foch Generalissimo of the British and

French Armies on the Western front during the present operations in order to obviate the difficulties due to the mixing-up of British and French troops. One British Army for some days past has been commanded by a French General.

7.45 p.m.—Up to the present there has been no official announcement with regard to General Foch but the statement made by the Morning Post is repeated in the other newspapers and is generally accepted as correct. It has been understood for some time that, if General Foch was not actually in absolute command, he was playing an almost equally important part in co-ordinating the British and French operations. It is recognised that the absence of a supreme command at a time like the present would be very disadvantageous because, apart from the supreme question of strategy, it is pointed out that the management of the reserves is largely a matter of roads and railways.

Move Accepted In London

London, March 31.—There is no whisper of opposition to any measures the Government may take to reinforce the British armies. It is generally accepted that the age-limit will be raised, employers have already been notified that every man fit for service will be wanted and there will be a most searching comb-out of all industries, with consequent restriction of the Railway, Tramway and Omnibus services.

General Foch's appointment promises to be well received, though there have been some murmurs at placing British Armies under a French commander. The Sunday papers unqualifiedly approve the appointment. They state that it is endorsed by military opinion and the enthusiasm of Americans over the appointment is expected to help its popularity. Sir Douglas Haig is described as sharing Lord Robert's admiration for General Foch.

According to the Sunday Times, the situation is regarded with extreme gravity in high military circles.

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MEN OF U. S. IN CHINA WANT TO 'DO THEIR BIT'

Movement Started In Nanking To Relieve Tientsin Regulars By Men From Here

China Press Correspondence

Nanking, March 29.—Consul Jameson called a meeting this afternoon, at the Language School Building, of the American men of Nanking. A good many Americans here have expressed a desire to "do their bit" and an occasion is suggested by an article by Major Arthur Bassett. Herein is suggested that the Army boys at Tientsin and Peking be released for immediate duty in France and that an equal number of candidates from those subject to draft, replace them from the United States.

Dr. Stuart and others, in talking about this matter, felt that a possible opportunity was here offered for the many patriotic young Americans in China to do a real service and with the greatest saving of time and money. Messrs. Montgomery and Kramer talked up the matter. The approval was found to be general. Accordingly Mr. Jameson called the meeting.

It is proposed that a canvass be made of men already in China available for training or immediate duty in Tientsin. By utilizing such men it might be found possible to effect very soon the release of the trained contingent, as suggested by Major Bassett for active service. About sixty men were present at the meeting. No oratory was indulged but consecration to the serious business of war was the spirit manifest. A committee consisting of Mr. Jameson, chairman and Messrs. Bowen, Stuart, Hutchison, Jernigan and Montgomery, was appointed to communicate with Major Bassett and if the matter is found to be feasible to carry on a vigorous propaganda along lines to be worked out.

COUNCIL FOR DEFENCE FORMED BY RUSSIANS

Trotsky And Former Minister Of Kerensky Cabinet Are Among Members

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Moscow, March 29.—A Supreme Council has been constituted for the defence of the country. It includes Trotsky and Admiral Verderewsky, who was a Minister in Kerensky's Cabinet.

General Korniloff has been defeated in the Northern Caucasus and has fled to the mountains.

Petrograd, March 29.—Lenin is ill with pneumonia.

It is reported that the Soviet of Cosacks has arrested General Al. exieff in the region of the Don.

The Finnish Red Guards have been defeated at Tammerfors and lost 10,000 prisoners and 21 guns in their retreat.

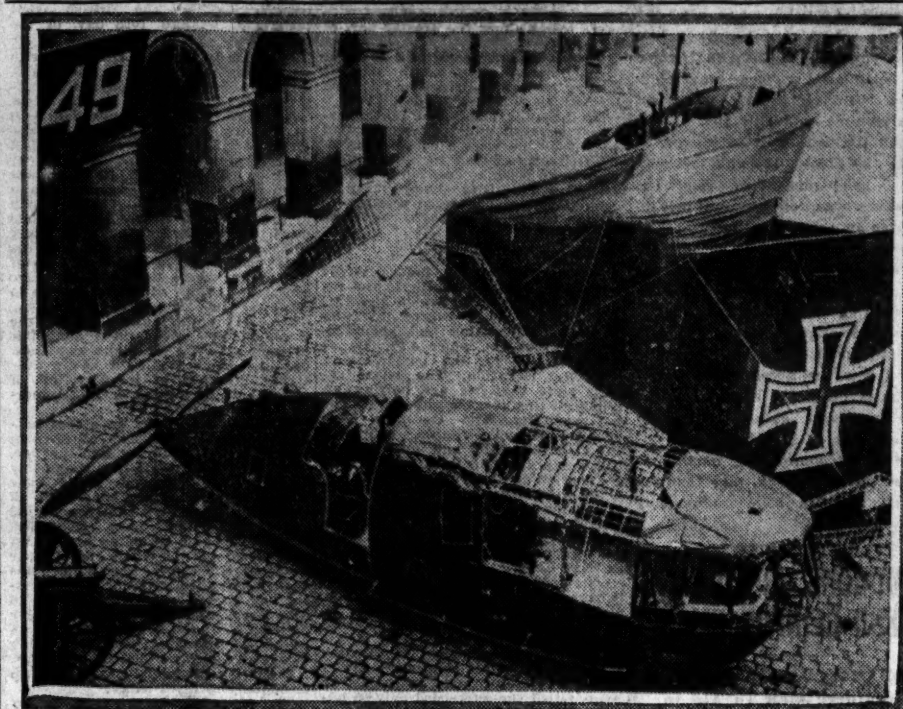
The Council of Commissaries has demanded from Germany the release of the Soviet Envoy, Kameneff, who was arrested in the Aaland Islands when returning from England.

They have also demanded from Austria the release of the Odessa Commissaries whom the Austrian Commandant at Odessa arrested as hostages.

Germany has demanded that the Soviet shall send no more reinforcements and munitions to the Finnish Red Guards.

Stockholm, March 20.—The White Guards have captured Taamersfors.

'Baby Killer' Strafed In Air Duel Over Paris



Much interest was aroused in Paris by an exhibition of parts of the monster German craft known as Zeppelin No. 1449. This was the first of the great airships brought down intact. It has been placed on view in the courtyard of the Invalides, Paris. The monster gas bag serves as a tent under which are spread the various parts that might be injured by rain. The photograph shows one of the motor cabins and part of the exhibition tent with its Imperial cross.

LOCAL HEALTH SITUATION TAKES FAVORABLE TURN

No New Meningitis Cases And No Plague Diagnoses In Last Two Days

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Nanking, April 1.—The plague is at an end and traffic is open.

No fresh developments in either the plague or the cerebro-spinal meningitis situation were recorded by the Health Department yesterday. It is stated that infrequent cases where pneumonic plague seems a possibility are being isolated and examined but no diagnosis of the disease as such has been forthcoming in any instance.

To date there have been three deaths from meningitis, two being of foreigners and the third being the Chinese who was isolated Friday as a plague suspect.

No word from Nanking was received during the day regarding the plague situation there and it is inferred that no new cases have developed since the last was reported on March 22.

Plague Prevention In Nanchang

China Press Correspondence
Nanchang, March 28.—Nanchang is uneasy about the plague situation in the Yangtze Valley. Yesterday the Chief of Police, Mr. Yen Nyung, set in operation certain measures to combat the disease. At a special meeting steps were taken to establish a Plague Prevention Bureau the head of which is Mr. Wang Jen-sen, the Health Commissioner.

Hereafter all travelers entering the city will be carefully examined. Special precautions will be taken with passengers arriving by rail from Kiukiang. Efforts are being made to keep the city clean. Streets are swept twice a day and sewers are being thoroughly cleaned. Thus far there have been no plague cases in the city.

LIANG SHIH-YI IN PEKING; SEES FENG AND TUAN

Monarchist Once Outlawed Is Given Official Reception On Arrival In Capital

Mr. Liang Shih-yi arrived at Peking Saturday. He immediately made a hurried call on the President and attended a banquet given by General Tuan Chi-jui. Ministers Tsao Ju-lin, Lu Cheng-hsiang, Chu Shen and the representatives of the President and the Premier and numerous other high officials welcomed the former monarchist at the station.

The capture of Sianktan, Hunan, by the Northern forces reported by the Chinese Press. General Tsao Kun has been instructed to advance on Hengshan, the only Hunan city that now remains in the hands of the South without having been taken since its conquest by the rebels.

30 German Warships Reported Cruising Off Holland Coast

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 31.—A telegram from Ameland, off the coast of Holland, states that thirty German warships, including torpedo-boats and submarines, are cruising today off the coast of the island.

NEW SECTOR OCCUPIED BY BRITISH IN ITALY

Relieved In Montello Region And Moved To The Asiago Plateau

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 31.—An official despatch from the British Headquarters in Italy reports:

The British in the Montello sector have been relieved and transferred to a new sector on Asiago Plateau.

Three British aeroplanes on Saturday attacked nineteen enemy machines over an aerodrome eastward of the Piave and destroyed six of them.

The Royal Flying Corps since its arrival in Italy has destroyed eighty-three enemy machines and lost ten.

German Prisoners Confirm Big Losses

French Machine Guns Annihilate Almost Entire Division In Fighting South Of Somme

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 30.—Although as yet our information is incomplete, it is certain that the losses of the Germans in the Battle of the Somme have been enormous. Prisoners questioned on the 25th reported that the German 88th Division of Infantry has been almost completely annihilated and the 206th Division has suffered heavily. These losses were chiefly due to machine-guns, which were installed with picked men in shell-holes and mowed down to the very last the dense enemy formations.

Prisoners we have captured do not conceal their amazement at the very small number of British and French dead which they passed in the course of their progress.

Ex-King Constantine To Be Court-Martialed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, March 30.—The court-martial has ordered the criminal prosecution of ex-King Constantine.

PARIS CHURCH WRECKED BY SHELL, 75 KILLED

Bombardment From Long-Range Gun Causes Fatalities On Good Friday

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 30.—An official communiqué reports:

The German long-range gun continued to bombard the Paris region during the daytime today. Eight persons were killed in the bombardment, including four women, and thirty-seven injured, including nine women and seven children.

A shell from a German long-range gun fell in a church in Paris on Good Friday afternoon during a service. Seventy-five persons were killed and ninety wounded, including many women and children. The dead include the Councillor of the Swiss Legation, Mr. H. Stroehlin.

The same church was previously hit on the 24th during High Mass, when several persons were wounded.

British In Palestine Cut Hedjaz Railway

Successful Foray By Mounted Men And Advance Westward Of The Jordan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 30.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports: Pursuing the remnants of the Turkish force, we have advanced beyond Ana, 83 miles northwestward of Hitt.

Our captures prove to be of great importance, including large depots at Haditha and Ana, containing quantities of stores, and also many small river-boats. Our prisoners now total 5,000.

PERSIAN AFTER GERMAN MONEY FOR RAILWAYS?

Tokio Hears That Engineers To Build The Lines Also Will Be Sought

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, April 1.—A Persian Envoy is proceeding to Berlin via Constantinople, it is learned here. It is believed he is going for the purpose of concluding an alliance with Germany by which the latter will undertake to provide a fund for railway construction and also for engineers.

The Weather

Very cloudy. The maximum temperature yesterday was 69.8 and the minimum 43.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 74.1 and 44.

GERMANS FAIL TO MAKE BREAK IN BRITISH LINE

Shifting Attacks On Either Side Of Somme Are Unsuccessful

ADVANCE SLIGHT

Berlin Reports Now Claim Only Small And Local Gains

BRITISH COUNTER

Enemy Asserts 70,000 Prisoners Have Been Taken Since Battle Began

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

Apart from the local fighting at different points the enemy today did not press his attacks northward of the Somme. We gained ground at certain places.

Heavy attacks by the enemy developed this morning southward of the Somme in the neighborhood of Mezieres and Demuin. Fighting here continues.

Captured documents show that the attacks made by the enemy on Thursday on both sides of the Scarpe aimed at the capture of Vimy Ridge and Arras and was carried out by at least six divisions in the front line and four assault divisions in support. Despite the force of the attack it made an inconsiderable impression upon our battle position and resulted in a severe defeat of the enemy.

No Gains In South

In the heavy fighting further south between Boiry and Serre, in which the enemy achieved no greater success, eleven divisions of German troops were identified.

Aviation.—The majority of our aeroplanes attacks were made southward of the Somme, where large concentrations of enemy troops were constantly reported. Our aeroplanes continued to work till dark despite storms of rain and low clouds. They fired nearly 250,000 rounds.

There was not much fighting considering the number of British machines in the air, but on the battle-front the fire from the ground was again heavy. We brought down nine German machines and drove down five others out of control, while the fire from the ground brought down two. Twelve of ours are missing.

A German official communiqué reports:

There have been local engagements on both sides of the Scarpe. We broke into the foremost English positions and took several thousands of prisoners.

The English continued near and northwards of Albert, their fruitless and costly counter-attacks.

We again attacked between the Somme and the Avre and drove the enemy out of his old position and out of the villages, which were bravely defended in a northwesterly direction, via Warfuss, Abancourt and Plessier.

The French repeatedly and violently counter-attacked against our new front between Montdidier and Noyon. 70,000 Prisoners Claimed.

Our booty since the beginning of the battle totals 70,000 prisoners and 1,100 guns, of which General von Hutler took 30,000 prisoners and 600 guns.

Increased artillery continued in Lorraine.

A German official communiqué this evening reports:

We have cleared the Avete (? Avre).

We drove the Anglo-French troops from parts of the foremost positions between the Somme and the Avre and captured Beaucourt and Mezieres. French attacks against Montdidier failed.

The Press Bureau issues the following communiqué this evening concerning the situation:

We have maintained all our positions northward of the Somme, where

no serious attacks were made during the day.

There has been heavy fighting southward of the Somme. We have been pressed back to a line westward of Hamel, Marcelcave, and Demuin.

The French line southward of Demuin runs through Mesieres, La Neuville-Sire-Bernard and Gratins to just westward of Montdidier. There has been further heavy fighting today on this line.

The French counter-offensive between Montdidier and Lassigny continues. Fresh French troops are arriving.

The French line eastward of Lassigny is unchanged.

A captured German order shows that the objective of the division which attacked on the 21st, near St. Quentin was the Somme near Ham, a distance of eleven miles. The division actually penetrated under three miles.

No Change On British Line
London, March 30, 9.10 p.m.—The War Office issues the following communiqué:

North of the Somme the situation is unchanged.

South of the Somme our positions have been maintained.

Heavy attacks on the French front enabled the Germans to gain ground westward of the Aves and southward and south-eastward of Montdidier. The enemy captured the villages of Auberville, Grivesnes, Cantigny, Mesnil St. Georges, Le Monchel and Aynoncourt. Heavy fighting is proceeding eastward of the latter place and the exact situation is not known.

The weather has broken and heavy rain is falling.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports at noon:

North of the Somme there have been local actions only.

The enemy's attacks yesterday at Demuin and Mesieres, south of the Somme, pressed back our troops from the latter village. We secured a number of prisoners in counter-attacks. All the enemy's attacks at Demuin broke down after sharp fighting which lasted throughout the afternoon.

Our cavalry during the past week has fought with great gallantry, both mounted and dismounted, and repulsed the enemy, inflicting heavy losses, in numerous engagements.

Resume Attack North of Somme

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

North of the Somme, after the short lull yesterday, the battle broke out afresh this morning. The enemy repeated his costly and unsuccessful assaults in the region of Boiry and Boyelles and immediately northward of the Somme, all of which, though delivered with fresh troops in full strength, were thrown back with heavy losses. Our positions are intact. We took a number of prisoners.

Heavy shelling of the defenses southward of Arras accompanied the above attacks.

South of the Somme and between the Somme and the Aves, the fighting continued incessantly, attacks and counter-attacks occurring at frequent intervals. The enemy forced his way into Demuin this morning, but is held up on the western outskirts of the village.

Aviation—Our aeroplanes concentrated yesterday on the battle-front southward of the Somme, where large columns of enemy troops were advancing, and on which we dropped many bombs and fired thousands of rounds.

There was a good deal of fighting in the air, the enemy's low-flying machines being particularly active. We brought down nine and drove down two other enemy machines. Two of ours are missing.

Last night we dropped twelve tons of bombs on Bapaume and the roads in the vicinity and also on the roads and villages eastward of Arras, obtaining direct hits on dumps, transport and a railway-line. One of our machines has not yet been located.

Two Attacks Repulsed

London, March 31.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports at noon:

A vigorous counter-attack has restored our line in Luce Valley.

We repulsed, with heavy loss, two attacks made on the front from Marcellave to the Somme.

The enemy's infantry, in the attacks yesterday northward of the Somme, came on in four waves. They were repulsed at all points by our outpost line. The enemy's casualties here are estimated at a thousand.

We carried out a local operation in the neighborhood of Serre, advancing our line a short distance and taking 230 prisoners and 40 machine-guns.

We also advanced our line slightly elsewhere, taking some prisoners. The hostile artillery was active yesterday evening in the neighborhood of Bucquoy.

Bill Passed In France Calling Up 1919 Class

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, March 29.—The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate have adopted the Bill calling up the 1919 class for military service.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. S'dzuka M. Apr. 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru M. Apr. 6

For U.S. Canada and Europe:—

Per T.K.K. s.s. Teyo Maru Apr. 13
Per C.M. s.s. China M. Apr. 13

MAILS DUE

From U.S. Canada and Europe.

Per P.M. s.s. Ventsela M. Apr. 6
Per O.R.K. s.s. Manila Maru Apr. 6

ENEMY LOSING HOPE OF REACHING AMIENS

Diversion Of Attack Is So Interpreted By Experts In Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, March 29.—The inclination of the Germans to displace the field of action clearly indicates that the enemy feels himself barred from the road to Amiens.

This is exactly what happened at the Battle of Verdun when, after the checking of his onslaught before Fort Vaux, the German Crown Prince launched a second wave upon the left bank of the Meuse against Mort Homme and Hill 304.

Upon the banks of the Scarpe, as beside the Meuse, the effect of surprise has miscarried for the maneuver was too apparent not to be foreseen.

Le Journal says:

"Two fortunate events occurred yesterday. The first was the characteristic check of the attempt made by the Germans to extend the field of battle north of Arras, and the second was the accentuation of reactions favorable to the Allies, who made important gains, particularly in the region of Montdidier."

Le Temps, commenting on the improved battle outlook, says that the French reserves have undoubtedly intervened.

DOMINIONS URGED TO SEND REINFORCEMENTS

Lloyd George Calls On Empire To Hurry Men To Aid In Critical Battle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 31.—The Prime Minister issues the following communiqué:

The Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, has sent the following message to the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Newfoundland:

"We have been inspired during the past week with constant news of the dauntless courage with which the Dominion troops have withstood the desperate assault of vastly more numerous forces. The battle shows that the Empire has good reason to be proud of all its sons and our armies cannot have too many of these splendid men."

"We propose to ask Parliament to authorize immediate measures for raising fresh forces here. I urge the Dominion Governments to reinforce their heroic troops in the fullest possible manner with the smallest possible delay. The struggle is only opening and it is our business to see that our armies get the maximum measure of support."

"Let no one think that what even the most remote Dominions can do now can be too late. Before the campaign is finished the last man may count."

French Unshaken By Savage Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

Scene of desperate fighting, the villages changing hands several times.

Two divisions of German troops which gained a footing in Le Plemont and Plessis-de-Roye were swept out by a magnificent counter-attack which restored our line. The attacking masses at certain points were caught by a terrible artillery fire and retired in disorder, leaving the ground covered with corpses. The enemy losses exceed those of the preceding days.

A semi-official communiqué issued last evening says:

Among the glorious episodes of the formidable battle on the Moreuil-Lassigny Front, which is being waged in the open country, must be mentioned the bitter fighting at Orvillers, twelve kilometers south-east of Montdidier, as well as at Le Plemont and Plessis-de-Roye, a little village bordering on Lassigny, which was taken and retaken several times. As the result of this fighting these villages finally remained in our hands.

Two divisions of German troops which obtained a footing in Le Plemont and a park south of Plessis-de-Roye were driven off with splendid élan by our infantry. The enemy's losses were terrible. Whole columns were decimated by our barrage fire. It was a veritable holocaust, bloodier even than any hitherto experienced by the Germans.

The result for the enemy was absolutely nil. Our line was maintained everywhere absolutely intact and the German encircling movement against the French between Moreuil and Lassigny no more succeeded today than their similar movement on the 28th against the British before Arras.

It is probable that the German General Staff will continue its effort some days longer with the same desperate fury but the first day's fighting justifies us in expecting a favorable issue to the struggle.

German Gains Trifling Against British Front

Only Local Operations Attempted In Last Few Days Except At Arras

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring today, reports:

Yesterday and last night, along an extended front, the Germans obtained further gains south of the Somme and slight gains east and southwest of Arras, but our gallantly battling troops hurled back the invaders with heavy losses along the greater part of the line.

The enemy have continued to make their greatest effort south of the Somme, where the British and French are fighting stubbornly side by side.

The assaults last night in the extreme northern and southern part of the battle-zone were a continuance of the German scheme to swing their lines out in order to broaden the sharp salient which they have driven in about Albert and thereby, possibly, to enable their attempt to envelope Amiens.

Fighting Bitter At Arras

Yesterday's fighting before Arras was very bitter, especially in the region of Telegraph Hill, which is south-east of the city, where swirling masses of attacking and retreating troops fought the whole day long at close quarters for the possession of this vital elevation. The latest reports state that we are holding grimly to this possible gateway to the war-torn city. The Germans have occupied Neuville-Vitasse, southeast of Telegraph Hill, and also Orange Hill, further north, from which they are continuing their offensive.

The conflict has been very sanguinary below the Somme. During the afternoon the enemy attacked in strength from Cerny, on the river, and gradually pushed forward as far as Marc-Cave.

Our troops brilliantly and repeatedly threw back an attempted advance along the Arras-Albert Road, and the latest reports state that our defenses there are strongly held.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring this evening:

The enemy's attacks yesterday on Arras failed; he succeeded only in advancing his line south of the Scarpe to the old reserve trenches from which the Germans were ejected a year ago.

North of the river the enemy penetrated to Rouex, after prolonged fighting, in which a battalion of English troops resisted heroically until surrounded, and then gradually withdrew some hundreds of yards to the vicinity of Baillieu.

Prisoners state that the objective of the attacks was Arras, and the latest reports state that the enemy employed shock troops specially trained for the attack in this particular region.

New Attack On Arras Likely

There has been very severe fighting south of the Scarpe, where the main thrust against Arras occurred. It was for two spur Orange Hill and Greenland which the enemy secured only after successive waves of his infantry had been moved down, after which, exhausted, the enemy did not attempt a further advance the following night and this morning. The intention of the German High Command to try to take Arras has probably not been abandoned, but the losses sustained yesterday were so great that the enemy must bring up still more fresh divisions before he renews the experiment.

This afternoon we repulsed a strong attack at Ayeles, south of Arras. Some Germans got a footing in the village but were ejected in a brilliant counter-attack.

The ground near Dernaucourt (south of Albert) has been cleared of the enemy, who were repulsed in an attack near Buleur-L'Ancre.

We are still holding on to a line passing near Mericourt, and Sally-le-Sec.

Fresh enemy guns are arriving slowly during the night. The rain is delaying this.

Our armor continues to report concentrations of the enemy behind their lines, which is expected to foreshadow further heavy thrusts.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring late this evening, reports:

On the whole British front from Albert on the Ancre, to the Somme, at Sally-le-Sec, and thence southward, where we join the French about Montdidier, our line has held magnificently throughout the day.

Retire At Only One Point

At one point only, where the Germans got across the river in force about Crauloy, we taking the troops in the neighborhood of Froyart and Mericourt in the rear, we have fallen back, but that retirement was a gallant and conspicuously well-conducted operation.

Our men were taken in the rear before they knew it and in the threatened area were guns to be withdrawn. Both the infantry and guns face round and for a time the field-guns were firing through open sights, where the infantry charged in a most dashing manner and succeeded in driving back an enemy force outnumbering them to the bank of the river till all the guns had been withdrawn. Then this section of the line was swung back to new positions by Hamel and La Motte.

This occurred yesterday evening. There has been sharp fighting in the La Motte area since and it is proceeding this afternoon west of Guillaucourt, where the Germans are reported to be in great strength.

As evidence of the spirit of the British troops it is related that some

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VLADIVOSTOK SITUATION GROWING MORE SERIOUS

Maximalists Seize Government Offices; Fear Is Felt For Foreigners' Safety

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, March 30.—Nichi Nichi states that the Maximalists in Vladivostok have taken possession of the Government offices and the banks, interrupted the means of communication and are including in violence. A very grave situation prevails and apprehensions are felt concerning the safety of foreign residents.

480 Japanese who sought refuge at Heiho, apprehensive of a repetition of the disturbances, refuse to return to Blagoveshchensk, despite the persuasions of the Maximalist authorities. The Chinese authorities at Heiho are helping to house them and three unoccupied buildings have been placed at their disposal free.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 30.—The Tokyo correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring on the 28th, states that the Premier, Count Terauchi, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Motono, in statements of policy, declare that Japan is friendly to the Bolsheviks and that there is no reason for armed intervention; and further, that Viscount Uchida, who has arrived from Petrograd, has reiterated his faith in the Bolsheviks.

**350-Mile Flight Made
By Japanese Aviator**

Covers Distance From Tokio To Osaka In Rapid Time Without A Stop

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Osaka, April 1.—A private aviator, Mr. Goto, has successfully covered the distance from Tokio to Osaka, 350 miles, without stopping on the way, in six and a half hours.

**4,500 IN FLYING CITY
RAISED BY AMERICANS**

Ambassador Sharp Enthusiastic Over Camp In France—Like A University Campus

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Paris, February 28. (Associated Press).—A city of 4,500 inhabitants where six months ago there was a vacant field, many of the finest physical and intellectual specimens of America's young manhood vying with one another in mastering the art of flying, and hundreds of airplanes continually hovering or spiraling overhead, are facts which caused William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador here, enthusiasm and delight at the achievements of the aviation department of the American Army when visiting the largest American aviation camp in France a few days ago.

The Ambassador said he was greatly impressed by the work accomplished in the short space of time, as ground at the aviation camp was only broken last August. The boys are working under ideal conditions. Modern sanitary methods have been adopted and baths and swimming pools installed. The Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association have organized recreation and amusement places, and the

camp gives one the impression that it is the campus of a large American university. A large percentage of the men are university undergraduates.

The French officer of instruction told the Ambassador the Americans were marvelous fliers, quick to learn, courageous and energetic, and would develop rapidly into "aces" comparable to the renowned men in other armies. The men get thorough preparation in this camp, but have to take a post-graduate course at another aviation camp near the front for a few weeks before going over the lines to face the Germans. The full-fledged aviators turned out daily at this camp are immediately replaced by other novices.

"It was a most inspiring sight," Mr. Sharp said. "The men radiate with strength, physical and mental. They have great spirit and confidence and are eager to do their bit."

Nearly all the men in the flying force are trained athletes. Another hundred men are attending a French camp nearby.

**Uchida Resignation
Is Denied By Tokio**

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Tokio, March 31.—Reuter's Agency is authorized to state that the report that Viscount Uchida has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs is without foundation.

**British Destroyer
Is Sunk By A Mine**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 30.—The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer was mined and sunk on the 27th and forty-one lives lost.



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Mesopotamian Expedition Advances 83 Miles From Hill And Captures Storehouses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 28.—An official despatch from Palestine reports: Despite a stubborn resistance, our operations eastward of Jordan continued successfully and our Colonial Mounted Infantry have destroyed several miles of the track of the Hedjaz Railway.

We also attacked westward of Jordan and the left center of our line advanced a maximum depth of two miles on a front of eight miles. We occupied Deira-i-Man, Khamm-el-Ikba and Khumm-el-Burell.

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Germans Change Tactics In Drive Against French

Effort To Break Line By Frontal Attack Frustrated,
They Now Seek Weak Spots

London, March 29.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters today reports:

The situation is now clearer than at the beginning of the offensive. The enemy, arrested in mid-course, has abandoned marching straight upon his objectives and breaking down our resistance by overwhelming numbers and he is now striking at what he estimates are weak spots in order to drive us back as far as possible before he himself is brought to a standstill.

Thus the enemy drive down the valley of the Oise has been finally arrested, his attempts to cross the Oise further north have failed and the bridges are now destroyed. The village of Pont Leveque below Noyon, has been recaptured and the enemy has been driven from the heights above Susoy, northwest of Noyon. Montdidier Capture, Too Late

The enemy's capture of Montdidier was too late for him to profit by it, as the French forces were able to engage the Germans west of the town and bring advance to a standstill, nullifying their efforts to find the junction of the British and French armies.

The hinge between the British and French will never be broken as the junction is now covered by French forces strong enough to meet all eventualities.

Eighty-seven enemy divisions have been identified on the fifty-mile battle-front. They comprise not only the pick but practically all the sound German troops. The French have already been engaged with three of the Guard divisions, the famous Brandenburgers and some of the best Bavarian divisions. Before this offensive the Germans had a hundred and nine divisions in line on the Franco-British front and seventy-six more divisions in reserve. The enemy, therefore, has already engaged more than his whole reserves in France in the present battle and has also denuded certain sectors of his best troops. To replace this wastage the enemy possesses about twenty divisions, conceivably forty, of inferior material useful for filling gaps but not for winning battles.

Describing the very fierce fighting at the junction of the British and French armies, Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says that French troops were brought up on the 22nd in motor-lorries and thrown into the fighting without artillery support. The successive thrusts delivered by the enemy necessitated French reinforcements and troops being thrown northwards on the 23rd in order to maintain the liaison with the British right. French cavalry were thrown in on the 25th in order to maintain the liaison and there were moments when the French were hard put to it to foil these thrusts.

A French officer, paying a tribute to the British, described how the Germans crossed the canal at Jusay at the seventeenth attempt. The canal was then choked with German dead.

London, March 30.—Reuter's correspondent with the French Army in France telegraphs:

From the statements of prisoners and military papers captured during the battle, it is now possible to reconstruct the German plan of attack east of St. Quentin.

It had been ordered that a mass of German troops should pass our line as soon as our second position had been captured. Maps were issued to officers and under-officers showing the mechanism of the attack and the progress of the creeping barrage. On the backs of the maps are reports prepared in advance corresponding to the anticipated stages of the attack to be sent back to the rear by messenger as each successive objective was

reached and drafts of requests for reinforcements, ammunition, etc., corresponding to the anticipated needs for each stage of the advance.

The progress of the infantry was calculated at 200 meters per minute, which is twice the rate allowed in the previous offensives. According to prisoners, trench-mortar detachments followed the first waves of infantry and opened fire as soon as the infantry halted. As soon as the open country was reached, the enemy advanced by means of heavy blows delivered in rapid succession, the massing troops assaulting quickly to bring about the local retirement of our line. The moment our men fell back the Germans would follow, thus threatening the French units which had not retired and which were then subjected to a fresh frontal attack. If the evidence of prisoners is to be trusted, troops who hesitate to follow up the retreating enemy line are driven into the breach with the dash.

German cavalry has been reported repeatedly in the district of Ham, Neule and Peronne, but never in numbers exceeding one regiment. The enemy mounted troops seem to be employed chiefly for the conveyance of information and as supports for infantry advance-positions.

The German Air Service has taken little part in the battle. The enemy aeroplanes make very few long distance flights by day and have done little more than make a few flights over the battlefield to report the progress of attacks, or to execute bombing raids close to the front.

The French Air Service is taking an important part in the work of harassing the enemy troops and dislocating his communications. Their reports as yet are incomplete, but it is known that in three days during the past week the French brought down between 20 and 30 German aeroplanes. On the 22nd French bombing squadrons dropped 10,000 kilograms of explosives on German depots, railways and stations. On the 24th 14,000 kilograms of bombs were dropped and night raids continue.

From the 23rd the French squadrons have flown over the enemy positions by day at low altitudes, using bombs and machine-guns against troops on the march and in bivouac and attacking troop trains with excellent results.

Since the 25th, our mastery of the air has been complete and the important roads from Chauny and Gulescard to Ham have been kept continuously under fire.

On the 27th a big air attack was carried out against enemy troops behind the front, machine-guns being used with striking success.

Germans Stopped At Montdidier
London, March 31, 6.30 a.m.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wires:

The enemy is firmly held west of Montdidier, where the broken ground facilitates the defence. His nearest point to Amiens is thirteen miles distant.

All accounts agree concerning the severity of his losses, but it must be remembered that of the eighty to ninety divisions he has thrown into the battle probably only one-fifth have been withdrawn. He therefore still has huge numbers of men to throw into the attack and the battle promises to be of long duration.

Red Cross Worker With Special Message



DR. ESTHER C. P. LOVEJOY.

Fresh from Red Cross work in France, Dr. Esther Clayton Pohl Lovejoy, formerly of Portland, Oregon, and now in New York City, brought a special message as to the actual needs of the Red Cross Society "Over There." She is seeking co-ordination in the sending of Red Cross supplies, looking toward the greatest returns with a minimum tonnage. Dr. Lovejoy is special representative of the Woman's War Relief Corps and the Civil Affairs Department of the Red Cross.

HARDEN IS FEARFUL OF 'NEW BALKANS'

Warns Germans Against The
Creation Of A Trouble Focus
On Eastern Border

By George Renwick
Amsterdam, February 20.—Maximilian Harden in Die Zukunft expresses serious doubts as to the policy followed by Germany regarding Ukraine.

"It," he says, "the German Government has abandoned its support of the policy of self-determination, recognized as just for all peoples, then it has certainly damaged and enforced the signing of a peace treaty with Ukraine as compensation. Having in secret arrived at peace and friendship with the swollen Ukrainian Republic, does the German Government still stand by the decision to separate the frontier peoples from Russia? Then the audacious Lenin and Trotsky harp why they did not even consider the draft of such a treaty, which is the worst that could be imagined even during a nightmare."

Perhaps Harden thinks that Trotsky will have to say to Lenin what Count Rostopchin said to Tsar Alexander when Napoleon, with 200,000 men, had crossed the Niemen: "Your Empire has two great defenders, size and climate. In Moscow you are terrible, in Kazan

you are a frightful vision, and in Tobolsk you are unconquerable."

The plan of dragging the frontier races away from Russia, Harden regards as one "which would not be so dangerous to Russia as to Germany, on whose east flank new Balkans would arise, consisting of big and small Alsace-Lorraines."

Ukraine, he adds, has now become larger than Poland, and that has aroused the wrath of the Poles, while the Ukrainians in Galicia are angry because they are still left in Poland.

"The Russians," he concludes, "send through Europe a complaint that Germany, behind the backs of the Russians, enticed the Ukrainians to help to break up Russia, and Russians naturally ask if, with such culprits, even a democratic Government could long negotiate. That is a foretaste of the hell's brew, which will be cooked when the Balkans stretch to the frontiers of Poland, West Prussia and Silesia. Will an increase of Slav hatred against Germany do us any good? Are little States hostile to each other more comfortable as neighbors than a United States of Russia, in which every State would have freedom to breathe and whose people, in possession of the soil, could work for the re-establishment of the world's economic status?"

Safe Trip Up Yangtze Is Made By Steamer

Reuter's Pacific Service
Ichang, March 29.—The China Merchants s.s. Kwellee, which has not been able to run for four months owing to the disturbed conditions in the Yangtze Valley, arrived here tonight, bringing reinforcements of Northern troops. Not a shot was fired at her during the trip.

AIRMAN AWARDED V.C.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 29.—The Press Bureau issues the following communique:
Captain James McCudden of the Royal Flying Corps has been awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery, exceptional perseverance and keenness and very high devotion to duty on various occasions in December, January and February. He had previously been awarded the D.S.O. with bar, the Military Cross and the Military Medal.

Healthy Babies Sleep Well at Night

A well child sleeps well and during its waking hours is never cross but always happy and laughing. It is only the sickly child that is cross and peevish. Mothers, if your children do not sleep well, if they are cross and cry a great deal, give them Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, and they will soon be well and happy again. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Chas. Diotte, North Temascaming, Quebec, writes:—"My baby was greatly troubled with constipation and cried night and day. I began giving her Baby's Own Tablets and now she is fat and healthy and sleeps well at night." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., 98 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

BRAVERY OF ALLIES TO WIN FIGHT, SAYS OSHIMA

Japanese War Minister Wires
Admiration Of British And
French Stand

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 30.—Official—General Oshima, the Japanese Minister of War, has telegraphed to Lord Derby, Secretary of State for War, saying:

"I cannot but admire the gallant stand being made by the British and French troops against the reckless onslaught of the enemy with superior strength. I rely on the bravery of the British and French troops completely and believe in their final victory."

Lord Derby replied: "On behalf of the British Army, I hasten to express the sincerest thanks for your kind message. We are very grateful for this further mark of interest and sympathy. The fact that the gallant stand of the French and British Armies is appreciated by their Japanese Allies will be an incentive to even further efforts."

High Tribute Paid To French By Lt. George

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 30.—The Bureau issues the following communique:
Mr. Lloyd George in a message to M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, says: "Great Britain is calm and resolute, relying on the justice of her cause and the valor of the men who defend it. Our confidence grows as we watch the steady march of France's gallant army to repel the invader."

BRITISH REVENUES GAIN 25 PERCENT OVER 1917

But Expenses Have Risen Until
They Are Now Almost Four
Times Income

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 30.—The revenue of the United Kingdom for the past financial year totalled £707,234,565, as compared with £572,427,582 during the previous financial year.

All sources of revenue show increases except Excise. The chief increases are under excess profits, £80,294,000, and income tax, £34,476,000.

The expenditure of the British Government during the past financial year totalled £2,696,220,405 as compared with £2,195,112,710 in the previous financial year.

BOTHA WIRES TO HAIG

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Capetown, March 30.—The Premier of South Africa, General Botha, has cabled to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig:

"We are watching with the deepest appreciation the strenuous efforts which you and your gallant men are making in this struggle for the liberties of mankind. We earnestly pray that complete success may crown the heroic and noble stand which the sons of freedom are making under your able leadership."

London, March 31.—Replying to the message from General Botha, the Premier of South Africa, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig cabled: "Heartly thanks for your message. All ranks of the British armies in France have been greatly cheered by your generous appreciation of their efforts in this great struggle and are very proud of the confidence which the people of our great Empire place in the ability of their armies to win."



He turned night into day
— Edison.

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The Cigarette with the Pedigree.

"But, lo! and just as the coach drove off, Miss Sharp put her pale face out of the window and actually flung the book back into the garden."

W.M. Thackeray "Vanity Fair" Ch. 1.

"Johnson's Dictionary" well, that was a pity, for a Dictionary is a useful thing. It will tell you many things you want to know e.g. the word Tobacco is derived from the Indian name for a pipe and Cigarette is "a little Cigar": but for knowledge of The Three Castles Cigarettes one must turn to Thackeray's Virginians for there he says:

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the THREE CASTLES."

W.M. Thackeray "The Virginians"

W.D. & H.O. Wills Bristol & London, England.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Normadic, With J. I. Ezra Up, Wins Easter Steeplechase

Peter Has Lead Until Mr. Johnstone Is Thrown In Feature Event At Kiangwan

J. I. Ezra did "some" riding at Kiangwan yesterday afternoon. He had mounts for all ten races, and nine times he was placed.

His biggest triumph was his win on Normadic in the Easter Handicap Steeplechase run of 2 1/2 miles. Johnstone, on Peter, started out so well that an easy win was predicted, but at the jump opposite the grandstand the well known jockey had a nasty spill which put him out of the running in all the subsequent races.

Ezra took the lead soon after this mishap and finished lengths ahead of the rest. A fine tumble was witnessed between Formosa Chief (Rowe) and Carrickfergus (Master) for second place. The ponies came past the post in the order mentioned but with hardly a nose between them.

The Easter Pari-mutuel Stakes provided the most popular win of the day. Commona in a great finish brought Upwood Park home first, and incidentally it paid the biggest dividend of the day, \$55.20. Commona scored three firsts. Ezra in his wonderful riding gained a first, three seconds and five thirds.

After Asuma had comfortably won the April Selling Plate event, Mr. Brodie Clarke auctioned the pony and some brisk bidding resulted in the \$40 being paid for the game little racer. Brilliant sunshine called out thousands of people, but judging from the heavy backing and the same returns, most of them were very much in the know.

1.—The Red House Plate.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$50. 3rd pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a race at this meeting, 5 lbs. extra; 2 or more races, 7 lbs. extra. Entrance \$5.—Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Henry Morris' dun Homefield, Mr. H. E. Morris 158-1

Mr. Leaf's dun The Kangani, Mr. T. U. Yih 155-2

Mr. C. R. Burkhill's chee Loo-field, Mr. J. I. Ezra 152-3

Also ran: Niblick, Mr. Johnstone; Malcolm, Mr. G. Grayrigge; Iais, Mr. Rowe; Victor, Mr. McBain; Sideway, Mr. J. Liou; Hsin Chi, Mr. W. G. Crockam and Matsukaze, Mr. S. Nagai.

Won by two lengths; one length. Time 1:31 4-5.

Pari-mutuel, for win, \$20.30. Places, 1st \$16.70, 2nd \$22.50, 3rd \$9.90.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 512, 2nd 104, 3rd 305. Unplaced, 234, 239, 459, 354, 306, 191 and 496.

2.—The China Cup.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$50. 3rd pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1918. Weight for inches as per scale. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Winners of 2 races, 5 lbs. extra; 3 or more races, 10 lbs. extra. Entrance \$5.—One and a quarter miles.

Mr. Day's grey Shenkolan, Mr. C. R. Burkhill 160-1

Mr. Day's bay Deerland, Mr. J. I. Ezra 163-2

Mr. Meguro's grey Ataka, Mr. J. Liou 155-3

Also ran: Unionist, Mr. S. Nagai; Old Joe, late Tatsuta, Mr. L. Hu; Spider, Mr. Crockam; Johnstone, Mr. A. Commons; Victorious Crown, Mr. H. F. Hu and North Star, Mr. E. McBain.

Won by many lengths; many lengths. Time 2:39 1-5.

Pari-mutuel, for win, \$14.40. Places, 1st \$6.20, 2nd \$7.70, 3rd \$6.60.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 492, 2nd 419, 3rd 41. Unplaced, 291, 150, 577, 431, 453 and 369.

3.—The Far East Plate.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$50. 3rd pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners at this meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Entrance \$5.—1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Cloud's white Railway, Mr. Liou 155-1

Mr. Henry Morris' brown Wakefield, Mr. Morris 155-2

Mr. Hart's bay Specialist, Mr. J. I. Ezra 155-3

Also ran: Black Jester, Mr. Hill; Kronborg, Mr. McBain and Nights of Gladness, Mr. Burkhill.

Won by a neck; 4 lengths. Time 2:42 1-5.

Pari-mutuel, for win, \$42. Places, 1st \$7.90, 2nd \$5.60, 3rd \$7.60.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 225, 2nd 75, 3rd 217. Unplaced, 347, 406 and 323.

4.—The Easter Handicap Steeplechase.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$50. 3rd pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies. Handicap weights will be published on morning of the Steeplechase. Entrance \$5.—About 2 1/2 miles.

Mr. Ezra's grey Normadic, Mr. Ezra 155-1

Mr. Lamerton's grey Formosa Chief, Mr. Rowe 152-2

Mr. N. W. Hickling's grey Carrickfergus, Mr. Master 155-3

Also ran: The Card, Mr. Commons; Peter, Mr. Johnstone and Herdier Minstrel, Mr. Morris.

Won by many; half. Pari-mutuel, for win, \$24.80.

Places, 1st \$8, 2nd \$6.90, 3rd \$12.90. Cash sweep, 1st ticket 444, 2nd 159, 3rd 88. Unplaced, 51, 12, 508 and 120.

5.—The Easter Handicap.—Value \$500. 2nd pony \$100. 3rd pony \$50, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies. Handicap weights will be published on morning of the Race. Winners after publication of the weights to carry 5 lbs. extra. Entrance \$5.—1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Kosmos' grey Milkway, Mr. Heard 149-1

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's chee The Bullfinch, Mr. Hill 145-2

Mr. Day's chee Jingle Johnnie, Mr. Ezra 137-3

Also ran: Optimism, Mr. H. F. Hu; Malcolm, Mr. Grayrigge; Black Jester, Mr. McBain; Runaway, Mr. T. L. Hu; Sideway, Mr. Liou; Kiang Wah, Mr. Crockam; Ayase, Mr. Nagai; Springale, Mr. Morris and Polar Star, Mr. Burkhill.

Won by a neck; a length. Time 2:40 4-5.

Pari-mutuel, for win, \$15.80. Places, 1st \$8, 2nd \$12, 3rd \$13.70.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 517, 2nd 491, 3rd 311. Unplaced, 750, 229, 145, 599, 721, 635, 312 and 274.

6.—The Easter Nip Desperandum Plate.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$50. 3rd pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies that have started in a flat race at this meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$5.—1 mile.

Mr. Shanghai's grey Grey Goose, Mr. Hill 155-1

Mr. C. R. Burkhill's chee Loo-field, Mr. Ezra 152-2

Mr. C. R. Burkhill's bay Nights of Gladness, Mr. Burkhill 158-3

Also ran: Kronborg, Mr. Crockam; Kowloon, Mr. Heard; Jewel Crown, Mr. Nagai; Winsome Dahila, Mr. Yida; House Boy, Mr. T. L. Hu and Iais, Mr. Rowe.

Won by 3 lengths; 1/2. Time 2:05 2-5.

Pari-mutuel, for win, \$23.10. Places, 1st \$8.70, 2nd \$7.10, 3rd \$13.40.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 217, 2nd 523, 3rd 485. Unplaced, 271, 645, 595, 472, 769 and 291.

10.—The Consolation Plate.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$50. 3rd pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1918. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Easter Stakes, 5 lbs. extra. Entrance \$5.—1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Vigilant's bay Jack's Polly, Mr. Yida 155-1

Mr. Foh Sing's chee Crest, Mr. T. U. Yih 155-2

Mr. Day's grey Joyland, Mr. Ezra 149-3

Also ran: The Telegraph, Mr. Commons; Mollusc, Mr. Heard; Kurama, Mr. Nagai and Funland, Mr. H. F. Hu.

Won by one; one and a half. Time 2:42.

Pari-mutuel, for win, \$31.50.

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We have for sale in amounts of Tls. 100.00 or more Debentures paying interest at 7%.

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HOUSE FOR SALE Phone 60
On Route Vallon, containing drawing room, dining room, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, garden and tennis court. Tls. 16,000.

LAND FOR SALE Phone 60
On Route Say Zong, 21 mow suitable for foreign residence.
On Rue Lafayette, 10 mow suitable for foreign residence.

Places, 1st \$7.80, 2nd \$9.10, 3rd \$6.30.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 444, 2nd 159, 3rd 88. Unplaced, 51, 12, 508 and 120.

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Mr. Foh Sing's chee Crest, Mr. T. U. Yih 155-2

Mr. Day's grey Joyland, Mr. Ezra 149-3

Also ran: The Telegraph, Mr. Commons; Mollusc, Mr. Heard; Kurama, Mr. Nagai and Funland, Mr. H. F. Hu.

Won by one; one and a half. Time 2:42.

Pari-mutuel, for win, \$31.50.

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Chemor H. and S. Bank
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In large or small amounts.

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15 Nanking Road, one room.

HOUSE FOR SALE Phone 60
On Route Vallon, containing drawing room, dining room, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, garden and tennis court. Tls. 16,000.

LAND FOR SALE Phone 60
On Route Say Zong, 21 mow suitable for foreign residence.
On Rue Lafayette, 10 mow suitable for foreign residence.

Places, 1st \$7.80, 2nd \$9.10, 3rd \$6.30.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 444, 2nd 159, 3rd 88. Unplaced, 51, 12, 508 and 120.

5.—The Easter Handicap.—Value \$500. 2nd pony \$100. 3rd pony \$50, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies. Handicap weights will be published on morning of the Race. Winners after publication of the weights to carry 5 lbs. extra. Entrance \$5.—1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Kosmos' grey Milkway, Mr. Heard 149-1

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's chee The Bullfinch, Mr. Hill 145-2

Mr. Day's chee Jingle Johnnie, Mr. Ezra 137-3

Also ran: Optimism, Mr. H. F. Hu; Malcolm, Mr. Grayrigge; Black Jester, Mr. McBain; Runaway, Mr. T. L. Hu; Sideway, Mr. Liou; Kiang Wah, Mr. Crockam; Ayase, Mr. Nagai; Springale, Mr. Morris and Polar Star, Mr. Burkhill.

Won by a neck; a length. Time 2:40 4-5.

Pari-mutuel, for win, \$15.80. Places, 1st \$8, 2nd \$12, 3rd \$13.70.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 517, 2nd 491, 3rd 311. Unplaced, 750, 229, 145, 599, 721, 635, 312 and 274.

6.—The Easter Nip Desperandum Plate.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$50. 3rd pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies that have started in a flat race at this meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$5.—1 mile.

Mr. Shanghai's grey Grey Goose, Mr. Hill 155-1

Mr. C. R. Burkhill's chee Loo-field, Mr. Ezra 152-2

Mr. C. R. Burkhill's bay Nights of Gladness, Mr. Burkhill 158-3

Also ran: Kronborg, Mr. Crockam; Kowloon, Mr. Heard; Jewel Crown, Mr. Nagai; Winsome Dahila, Mr. Yida; House Boy, Mr. T. L. Hu and Iais, Mr. Rowe.

Won by 3 lengths; 1/2. Time 2:05 2-5.

Pari-mutuel, for win, \$23.10. Places, 1st \$8.70, 2nd \$7.10, 3rd \$13.40.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 217, 2nd 523, 3rd 485. Unplaced, 271, 645, 595, 472, 769 and 291.

10.—The Consolation Plate.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$50. 3rd pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1918. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Easter Stakes, 5 lbs. extra. Entrance \$5.—1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Vigilant's bay Jack's Polly, Mr. Yida 155-1

Mr. Foh Sing's chee Crest, Mr. T. U. Yih 155-2

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On Route Say Zong, 21 mow suitable for foreign residence.
On Rue Lafayette, 10 mow suitable for foreign residence.

cast greedy eyes on your Southern Republics and already has his agents among you for action. We are gratified with your sympathy, knowing that if the need arise we shall see your sons standing in the trenches besides our children and those of the United States."

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BYRCE SENDS APPEAL TO SOUTH AMERICANS

Their Fate Hinges On War As Much As Belligerents, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 29.—Viscount Bryce has sent a message to the South American Republics emphasizing that this war is unlike any other. It is a war of principle and for liberty and to save mankind from enslavement by a Power which declares that it means to dominate first Europe and then the Western Hemisphere. That is what brought the United States into the war. The victory of Germany would banish Republicanism from the world and the men of South America should surely give their sympathy to those in Europe who are fighting the battles of democracy and humanity.

Lord Northcliffe, in a similar message, says that Latin America is as vitally interested in the world-war as North America because the defeat of France and the British Empire would be followed by an attack upon South America as surely as night follows day.

"The German monster has already

Patton's Inhibitive



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RUMORS OF PLAGUE AND WAR KEEP UP ANXIETY

Robbers Also Add To Trepidation Of Kiangsu City That Has So Far Escaped

China Press Correspondence
Sutien, N. Kiangsu, March 27.—The people of this immediate vicinity have, for the last few weeks, been like a man in a haunted house. They have been seeing and hearing things at night, and have been in constant alarm over things that haven't materialized as yet. First of all they have been apprehensive lest the pneumonic plague should bring its ravages here. For sometime it has been known that the plague had broken out in several places on the Tientsin-Pukow Railroad, and had reached Nanking.

The people here have need to fear the coming of the plague. Some one asked me the other day how the plague could possibly spread as fast as it does in a country of slow means of communication like China. I answered that the marvel to me was that it didn't spread faster. Just a day or two ago a young Chinese came into my study to talk over some matters. I asked him where he came from, and he said he had just come from Tientsin. The plague was then at its height in Tientsin. How can the scourge help spreading when travellers are allowed to leave the infected districts and go where they please over the country?

So far there has been no sign of the plague anywhere in this section, but it is not because any preventive measures have been taken, but is purely a merciful providence. The foreigners here have a few masks and are ready to make more when any sign of the plague appears. We have been reading with interest the instructions given in THE CHINA PRESS as to what preventive measures should be adopted should the plague draw near.

Another source of uneasiness here has been the presence of General Chang Tso-lin's troops in Hsuehchow. Rumor has it that the Fengtien troops are about to come on to Sutien. The people here think that General Chang has some other idea in bringing his troops to the south, besides that of waging war with the southern troops. They seem to think that his real motive is the displacement of Tsuchun Li and the putting in of one of his friends as Tsuchun of Kiangsu. Sutien was spared a looting last summer when most of the cities around here were picked clean either by Chang Hsun's soldiers or by the soldiers who drove his soldiers out. The margin by which they missed the looting and the amount of money the merchants paid offers to avoid the same fate to make the hearts of the people faint at the rumor of another raid by the soldiers.

The robbers are again making their contribution to the general unrest. A little while ago they took the son of a wealthy citizen living only about five miles from here, and held him for five thousand dollars ransom. This is just one instance of the wholesale capturing they are doing, and demanding and also getting big ransoms. News has reached here from Tsuchow that the robbers around there captured two of the owners of the big mining operations there and demanded \$200,000 ransom, which the men paid.

The robbers are getting such tremendous sums of money for ransom of their captives that they are able to equip themselves with arms and ammunition which will make them able to cope with the soldiers when they start after them. There is a village only a few miles from here in which there are said to be at least six hundred robbers. I have asked several times why the soldiers do not go after them, and the answer is always, that the robbers are too strongly entrenched there and too well armed to be easily driven out or captured. Some time ago the soldiers here brought in over a hundred robbers, whom they did not execute, instead of sending them to the front, and gave them uniforms and guns, and make them soldiers. In a few days most of them escaped with their guns and are still at large. A day or two ago the soldiers here executed one of their number for attempting to escape and join the robbers.

News Brevities

On another page in today's paper the advertisement of Hill's Bazaar is displayed. It is said that the bazaar is being held as a preliminary to closing up business, and many thousands of dollars worth of household and personal goods are offered at greatly reduced prices. The bazaar opens this morning at eight o'clock, and will be continued for a few days only.

Shanghai people who ship merchandise to and from the United States will be interested in the new order of Postmaster General Burleson which increases the parcels weight limit from twenty to fifty pounds. This will permit of many parcels being despatched through the United States Postal Agency which heretofore have had to take the slow freight route. This new order is particularly advantageous to despatches from the United States to Shanghai on account of the congested freight conditions. The size limit remains the same 84 inches, a total of the length and girth at its largest.

Bookings is now open at Moutrie's for the Mirovitch and Piastro concert to be given at the Olympic Theater next Saturday.

Hankow papers record the promotion of Mr. Radcliffe, son of Dr. Jackson of Kiangsu, to a captaincy in the British forces. Captain Jackson joined the forces in France last May.

TOKIO HAS NEW MAYOR

Reuter's Pacific Service
Tokio, April 1.—Viscount Tajiri, who was elected Mayor of Tokyo by the Municipal Assembly yesterday evening, today consented to accept the post of Mayor, which has been vacant since the death of Mr. Yoshindo Okuda August 21.

Have you tried "BK" the new household remedy? 10 times stronger than Carbolic Acid. Directions in each package.

Order Deportation Of Manila Editor

Mr. E. M. Dick Of Free Press Accused Of Attacking National Guard

Editor R. McCulloch Dick of the Philippine Free Press, leading weekly newspaper of the archipelago, was ordered deported to Hongkong by Governor General Harrison on March 18 on grounds that he had published editorials holding up the Philippine National Guard to hatred and ridicule and discouraging enlistment. According to the Governor General's order, Mr. Dick was given eight days to leave Manila and is to be excluded from the country thereafter. The deportation order created a buzz of protest from American, British and Filipino communities and many moves of protest were launched. Mr. Dick is regarded as a British subject. Latest word from Manila was that the matter was to be thrashed out in the supreme court and opinion was that the deportation would be held legal.

Foch In Command Of Allied Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

cles, but without pessimism. The decision of the battle for the possession of Amiens may not be reached for a fortnight. The bright spot is the steadfastness of the 3rd Army under General Sir Julian Byng, which maintained its line intact despite the failure of the 5th Army on its right.

Wilson Sends Message
Washington, March 30.—President Wilson has cabled to Generalissimo Foch congratulating him on his new authority. "Such a unity of command is a most hopeful augury of our ultimate success. We are following with profound interest the bold and brilliant action of your forces."

Paris, March 30.—General Foch, General Petain, the French Premier, M. Clemenceau, and General Pershing met at the front today. General Pershing, greeting General Foch, placed all the American forces at his disposal to use as he wished and said that the American people were proud to participate in the greatest and grandest battle in history. A semi-official communique says that it is anticipated that the Allied Command will take the initiative only after the expected new, strong German attack in the direction of Amiens has been broken. The Allies are now in a most favorable condition for carrying on the defensive and assuming the offensive. The 3rd and 5th British Armies have been entirely reconstituted with fresh reserves. It is conservatively estimated that the German losses total 200,000.

The Daily Chronicle says that, unity of direction having become necessary for the Allies, the appointment of General Foch as Generalissimo is greeted with the greatest satisfaction in Great Britain on account of the genius displayed by him during the war.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.
Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain, and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without your physician's knowledge of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

The signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria.
Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have frequently prescribed Castoria for constipation of children with good results."
W. A. CRANDALL, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine and, aside from my own family experience, I have, in my years of practice found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every case."
Wm. J. McCRANN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I find your Castoria is very beneficial in the treatment of children's ailments."
F. DAVIS, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what stuff is put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use in proper cases. I judge it to be a very useful, as well as harmless family medicine."
N. B. STEIN, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

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S.V.C. UNITS BREAK CAMP AFTERSUCCESSFULOUTING

Artillery Company Has Pleasing Sports Program On Last Day Of Encampment

The S. V. C. Easter encampments terminated last evening when the various units which had been out since Thursday night broke camp after an entertaining and instructive program of sports by the Artillery, at Gordon Road, and a final schedule of field duties by the Light Horse, Engineers and Maritime company.

Various races and competitions marked the Artillery Camp Sports yesterday afternoon, most of the contests being of a strenuous nature. There was a gallop over a stiff steepchase course, with hurdles and waterjumps, at which the gunners shone resplendently.

Capt. R. W. Davis suffered a broken collarbone, but took command of the camp nevertheless. The sports program was handled by Lieut. R. A. Stuart and A. J. Stewart (reserve), assisted by Sergt. Major Mellows. Visitors were entertained at tea at the camp after the events.

Following are the results of the competitions:
1.—Ammunition Basket Race (Substitution): 1st, No. 2 gun; 2nd, No. 4 gun.
2.—Drivers Pairs Jumping Race—1st, Gunner Cranfield.

3.—Dismounted Tug-of-war: won by Right Section.

4.—Obstacle Race: 1st, Gnr. Bradley; 2nd, Q. M. S. Rose; 3rd, Gnr. Scriven.

5.—Back-to-back race, in pairs: 1st, Gnr. Barnes and Bauld; 2nd, Gnr. Hughes and Q. M. S. Rose; 3rd, Gnr. Busland and Henry.

6.—V. C. Race: 1st, Gnr. Bradley and Kinde; 2nd, Gnr. Drakeford and Jennhns; Gnr. R. Bauld and Tutelman.

7.—Section Medicine Ball Competition: won by Right Section.

8.—Bridling and Bareback Race for Recruits: 1st, Gnr. Field; 2nd, Gnr. Drakeford; 3rd Gnr. Henry.

9.—Bareback Wrestling—won by Left Section.

Engineers and Maritime Company, encamped at Jessfield, continued their construction work yesterday, the principal feature being the building of a bridge across Fahwah Creek and the dismantling of the bridge thrown across Sochow Creek on Saturday.

Following are the results of the Light Horse gymnastic events run off at the Range Sunday:
1.—Saddling, running and leading two certificates awarded winning pairs: 1st, Sergeant Drakeford and Cpl. Sleep; 2nd, 2nd Lieut. Foster and Tpr. Johnstone.

2.—Mounted combat, finals: 1st, 2nd Lieut. Foster; 2nd, S. M. Little.

3.—Tent Pegging with Swords, finals: 1st, Cpl. Sleep; 2nd, Tpr. McBain.

4.—Bare-backed race: 1st, Sgt. Drakeford; 2nd, Tpr. Johnstone.

5.—Tent pegging with lances.

Finals: 1st, Tpr. McBain; 2nd, Tpr. Gibbings.

6.—Victoria Cross Competition: 1st, Sergt. Drakeford; 2nd, Tpr. Gibbings.

7.—Balaclava Melee: "on by "B" troop.

8.—Tug-of-war: bare-backed: won by "B" troop.

9.—Wrestling, bare-backed, by troops: won by "B" troop.

For the Points Challenge Cup, to be won by the competitor scoring the most points in the gymkhana, the standing was: 1st, Sergt. Drakeford; 2nd, Cpl. Sleep.

Woman's Club Meets At Carlton Today

American Organisation May Hear Talk By Mrs. Sherwood Eddy

The American Woman's Club will have its regular first monthly meeting at the Carlton Cafe this afternoon when there will be tea and a program.

The Club hopes to hear a talk by Mrs. Sherwood Eddy on relief work back of the lines on the European battlefronts, and if her ship arrives in time this will be the principal number on the program. In case Mrs. Eddy is unable to attend other numbers will be substituted.

Obituary

Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee

Reuter's Service
London, March 31.—The death is announced of General Sir Alfred Gaselee, who commanded the British Forces in North China in 1900.

Mr. Alexander Stewart Anton

Mr. Alexander Stewart Anton, son of the late Mr. Anton of Hongkong, died yesterday at the Shanghai General Hospital, aged 42 years. The funeral will take place at Bubbling Well Cemetery at 5 p.m. today. All friends are invited.

Shanghai Revolver Club

The Revolver competition for the Experts' medal and bar closed Sunday. The medal was won by Mr. E. W. Stagg, Machine Gun Co., S.V.C., who will compete with the Experts in future. The Experts' bar was won by

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PRICE OF METAL LAMPS

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LUX makes the water soft. These wee satin-smooth flakes of the purest essence of soap dissolve absolutely in hot water so that not the tiniest particle of soap can remain to clog the pores. Try it to-night.

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The China Press

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Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Very cloudy weather and Northerly
gale along the whole coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 2, 1918

'Making Good' In Aviation

HINDENBURG is not uneasy about the coming American offensive in the air, for we hear that the German military authorities have been telling their newspaper correspondents "that this American peril does not exist." Even some of our own newspaper writers seem to have shared Tautou's contempt for our home aerial preparations. They made much of the story that American officers at the front, troubled by German air supremacy in their sector, have been anxiously querying: "When are some American planes coming here?" They have pointed to the fatalities in our aviation training camps as evidence of inefficiency somewhere, and they have hinted that our aerial performance is lagging far behind our promises. But Secretary Baker's statement that American-made battle-planes have already gone to France five months ahead of schedule has gone far to re-establish confidence at home, though we do not hear of any corresponding depression at the German Great Headquarters. At last, comments the New York Times, American airplane manufacturers "have their coats off" and are getting things done. And the Syracuse Post-Standard is moved to declare confidently: "If the airplane is to be the means by which the Hohenzoferns, Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and the whole murderous outfit are to be brought to the bar of justice, our fliers can be trusted to do the business."

The airplanes we have sent to France were not due there till summer. According to Mr. Baker, they are "equipped with the first Liberty motors from machine production," and mark "the final overcoming of many difficulties met in building up this new and intricate industry." Engine production is now on a quantity basis, and the peak of production will soon be reached. Two serious problems have been solved by American skill and industry—

"These were the almost total lack both of airplane industry and of airplane engineering knowledge. The industry was rudimentary, with only one company on an appreciable production basis and a dozen smaller experimental companies."

"The engineering problems were even more complex. Europe at war, with the best engineers of each country pitted against each other in a struggle which knew no close, had worked out most ingenious developments in the light of actual fighting experience. Information reaching here was generally fragmentary and always late."

"A result, when war came the United States had practically no airplane engineering staff and no modern fighting planes."

The difficulty in keeping up with the rapid development of the fighting plane is shown by the statement of a single-corps officer that not a single machine of the type planned when Congress appropriated \$640,000,000 for an air-fleet will see service in France. This officer explained to a Senate committee a few weeks ago that four types of machines were being manufactured: elementary training, advanced training, combat, and bombing. Contracts have been let for 5,350 of the elementary type, first used by the students; 2,153 have been completed, and contracts had been awarded for 1,400 of the advanced training. Information about the combat and bombing craft was withheld.

Looking back over the accomplishments of the Aircraft Board the New York Herald notes how "close contact with Allied war-services has been established, an international standardisation has been agreed upon at home, twenty-four great training stations and nine grounds for preliminary flying have been provided, and the program for equipping and training fliers and mechanics has been faithfully carried forward, practically on schedule time." Besides providing our own embryo aviators with all the standardised training machines they need, "many million dollars of material in various stages, including motors, have been shipped abroad, and advanced training overseas adjacent to the theater of military operations has been successfully carried forward."

Perhaps the very circumstance that the Government had to set about to

develop a new industry almost from the bottom was fortunate, the Minneapolis Journal suggests, "for it gave the War Department opportunity to build up from the ground an organization of the best talents, completely free from the dead hand of precedent and the entanglements of red tape." Writing in The New Republic, Mr. George Soule agrees that the fact that the air service had to lay its own foundation gave it a real advantage over the rest of the Army. This writer credits the success of the Aircraft Board and the Signal Corps to energy and imagination, and an organization "which gave scope for enthusiastic teamwork under good leadership." The air service planned its project to the last detail and put "the right men" at work with "the right machinery." The Signal Corps is headed by Maj. Gen. George O. Squier. The General and his two chief assistants, experienced business men with army commissions, are members of the Aircraft Board, of which Howard E. Coffin is chairman. The Board includes two other civilians and three naval officers, and has authority to "supervise and direct the purchase, production, and manufacture" of everything relating to the air service. Mr. Soule goes on to describe how things:

"The Aircraft Board picked out the two best motor-designers in the country, told them what kind of motor was required, furnished them with plans and models of all the most successful existing engines. It summoned to their aid the best automotive engineers, from competing firms. The men locked themselves in a room and completed rough plans within five days. Inside of a month the desired motor was set up and running. It was something hitherto unknown—an airplane motor of highest efficiency that could be standardised and made in quantity by machine process. A large part of the automobile industry was converted to the manufacture of the new engine. Finished Liberty motors, made under factory conditions, were actually delivered about the time the rifle-plants were cutting dies preparatory to the manufacture of Browning machine guns."

"The science of aviation grows so rapidly that design succeeds design with a speed annoying to one who must plan for large-scale production. Blue-prints and specifications have to be altered continually. Materials, too, are troublesome. No fabric is so good for wings as linen. Linen is now available in large quantities from nowhere except Ireland. Negotiations for this supply had to be conducted with the British Government; it had to be apportioned among all the nations desiring it. No wood is so good for the frame as spruce. The logging strikes in the Northwest were alone enough to account for the two months' delay. The Aircraft Board discovered that all the cut spruce in the country would scarcely be enough. It commandeered the Pacific coast output, and then made plans to cut more."

"The Liberty motor is so powerful that no lubricant can be used in it except castor-oil. The Aircraft Board procured almost the whole supply in the country, imported castor beans from Bombay and other distant places, and finally encouraged more castor-bean raising in the South, by furnishing seed beans at cost and contracting for the product at a fixed price. And so on, through a long list of scarce raw materials and metals."

The writer in the New York weekly concludes that the Signal Corps is certainly "the nearest ready" of any part of our Army, and that it may confidently expect to have several hundred thousand trained aviators, observers, and helpers, on time; American-built planes, according to program, about two months late; and a full supply of motors, designed and built in America, on time.

All who have seen the new Liberty airplane motor pronounce it a remarkable success, we read in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, which adds:

"The only criticism came in the latter part of December from Professor Ames, of the National Research Council, and that was not concerning the motor, but the lack of mechanics competent to repair it and the lack of teachers and proper equipment for the school planes. Wide publicity was given his suggestions, and it may be presumed that all that is humanly possible has been done to overcome the difficulties."

The Cleveland Press denounces as products of "the German lie-factory" all stories of the failure of the Liberty motor, and it quotes the editor of The Scientific American as saying:

"In spite of the wide-spread belief that the building of motors for military airplanes could be done only in such highly specialized plants as are found in Europe, the tests, severe and prolonged, to which the Liberty motor has been subjected prove that

an equally fine product can be made from the quantity-production methods. "The Liberty motor is today well in advance of current practice. Thus, the celebrated Rolls-Royce, which weighs 950 pounds, has never authentically developed more than 360 horse-power; whereas the Liberty motor develops more than 400 horse-power at 1,625 revolutions, on a total weight of only 800 pounds."

"In view of these facts, coupled with the severe tests to which it has been put, it is not surprising to learn that the Allied governments have placed large orders in this country for the new motor."

But in aviation, as elsewhere, men are as necessary as machines. The Columbus Dispatch reminds us that for every machine in the air there must be, according to the military authorities, 46 trained men on the ground. This means 115,000 men for the present maximum of 2,500 planes in use on the West front, and it means 500,000 skilled mechanics and aviators if we are to provide 10,000 airplanes. We are going to have the fighting planes: "we are going to darken the heavens with them." But, "it can't be done today or tomorrow, nor at all unless men capable of being highly trained voluntarily enter the service."

Then, as a Washington correspondent of the New York Sun observes, it will do no good to be months ahead of our schedule here, if obstacles continue to come up in getting both planes and aviators sent to Europe. And here, as in all discussions of war-programs, we come upon the fundamental need for more ships.

While the work of turning out airplanes is, according to official reports, being successfully accomplished, grave doubts have lately arisen in the public mind as to whether our Government is successful in turning out aviators. Nearly every day brings the news of the death of one or more young army aviators in collisions or other accidents at army training fields here or in France. Over sixty flying cadets had lost their lives in training in the United States up to the end of last month, and a smaller number have similarly perished abroad. Official War Department records show fifty-one home training fatalities between June, 1917 and the last week of February. Ten officers and twenty-nine cadets were killed in training flights and twelve men were killed in unauthorized flights and in ground accidents. Our editors find this news most distressing, and the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle believes that the accidents are inexcusable. It is moved to ask whether "the supervision of our aviation camps is in the hands of officers who know their business." It thinks that somebody has been "negligent in permitting unskilled and untrained men to fly near one another." It feels that the death of so many young aviators can not be tolerated, and concludes: "Officers who have not learned to respect the motto 'make haste slowly' should be declared unfit to superintend the training of aviators."

The answer of the Signal Corps is that the percentage of casualty among our aviators is, in fact, "very low, considering the increase in the number of men flying each day."

"The aviators at the Signal Corps training-schools are averaging about 1,700 hours of flying a day, which makes a distance of about 105,000 miles flown each day. This is equal to four trips around the earth."

The death of Capt. Vernon Castle, at Fort Worth, emphasises the press statements to the effect that not all of the accidents have occurred to novices, that more British and Canadian fliers than Americans have been killed in American camps, and that similar casualties have occurred in the French and British camps. Army officers who have noted that several fatalities occurred when the fliers were proceeding carefully and avoiding "stunts" hint that pro-German workers may have tampered with some of the machines during the process of manufacture. At any rate, we find a tact admission of error in the announcement in a Washington despatch that the War Department will endeavor to reduce collisions in the future by spreading out the training areas to eliminate crowding in the air.

Officials in Washington, according to a New York Times despatch, believe that the contest for the supremacy of the air at the front will be a drawn battle for the next six months, but after that our airplanes and our aviators, conveyed by our new ships, will decide the issue against the Teutons. Just what will they accomplish, the Kansas City Star asks, and it replies:

"Of course, their services in scouting and in directing artillery-fire are invaluable. But there is a growing conviction that they will do exceedingly effective work in bombing lines of communication and industrial centers. The anti-aircraft guns have not proved particularly effective defenses. The greatest danger to the bombing planes is attack by hostile battle-planes. The American aircraft service must be able to send out its bombing squadrons heavily protected by an escort fleet. With enough planes it ought to prove possible to cripple German munitions-works and to make the task of supplying the army at the front one of enormous difficulty."

The German Bolsheviki And Peace

What Hope For A Just Settlement In The Minority
Socialists Of Germany And Austria?

By William English Walling
(The Famous American Socialist.)
The United States Government's Committee of Public Information has issued cabled reports of the reception of President Wilson's peace message of February 11. Some of these are extremely significant. They show that the leading parties of Germany, including the pro-war Socialists, make the following deductions from the Presidential message:

That the President accepts the Reichstag resolution of July 19;
That the President knows the Reichstag resolution was tacitly accepted at that time by the German Government;

That the President does not have the support of the Entente in this position.

The Reichstag resolution of July 19 formulated that variety of German peace which rests upon the restoration of the territorial status quo ante and the nonpayment by Germany for the work of destruction done by her armies. This was the peace denounced by the President on May 26, June 14, November 13 and December 4. Moreover, his peace terms formulation of January 8, were directed precisely as much at this form of German peace as at the other form that aims at open annexations. The President said on January 8, for example, that a democratic peace would require both political and economic independence for Poland and the Balkan States. And even in the message of February 11, Mr. Wilson again refers to the necessity that the new Poland shall include all "indisputably Polish" districts, which means what all German parties call "a violation of the territorial integrity" of Germany and Austria. In the message of January 8, Mr. Wilson applies this same principle to Italian Austria.

If the President refers favorably to the Reichstag resolution of July 19, he does so only to contrast it with the avowed annexationist plans of the German Junkers and to endorse its repudiation of annexations and war indemnities (i.e., payments of war expenses). The President, however, proceeds to his own formulation of the third feature of the "no annexations, no indemnities" formula, namely, the demand for "the self-determination of nationalities," a feature commonly suppressed by the Germans and pro-German Socialists, but revived by the Bolsheviki. Mr. Wilson emphasises our point of agreement with the Reichstag resolution, namely, that we oppose annexations. He proceeds to show that he means only annexations against the will of the inhabitants. But he does not point out that the Reichstag resolution clearly denounces even such territorial changes and was intended to do so. By "no indemnities" the Reichstag resolution clearly denounces all claims against Germany for restoration of territories she has deliberately laid waste. The President has now merely stated that we are ready to listen if there are any just reasons why such damages should not be paid.

It is clear from the wording of the Reichstag resolution that Germany would regard the loss of any of the "territorial possessions" of herself or of "her allies" as conquests. That is to say, the Reichstag resolution does not permit of the discussion of the questions of German and Austrian Poland, Alsace-Lorraine, Italian Austria, or the fate of any of the subject nationalities oppressed and massacred by the Turks.

In an article (reprinted in The Mail of January 8) Professor von Schulze-Gaevernitz, one of the most famous of the Progressive leaders, explains at great length the purpose of the Reichstag resolution. The impression the President has made on these "liberals" is well shown by the Professor's matter of fact remark that "President Wilson has expressly shaken off the claim of France to Alsace-Lorraine." We read also that "the ultimate reasons which determined the Reichstag majority resolution cannot be made public." Clearly this is secret diplomacy and the motives were such that they would be defeated if the Entente knew them. Evidently part of the intrigue is to get President Wilson's favor and to separate him from the Entente. A similar object, the Professor makes equally plain, is to create pacifist insurrections in England, France, and Italy. As Schulze-Gaevernitz said:

"Since July 19, the English and French workingmen have declared themselves against their Governments' policy and in favor of reconciliation and negotiation. The Italian Socialists threateningly de-

mand peace. These things represent no small success for the step the Reichstag took."

At the time of the German strikes in January the progressive leaders again expressed the hope that they might lead to strikes against the war in the Entente countries.

Schulze-Gaevernitz also "explains that the Reichstag resolution 'served to keep quiet the Social Democrats and the Austrians.' But this did not involve any expressed or unexpressed concession to the Entente. On the contrary, he points out that the resolution received 'the expressed approval of the Imperial Government and the highest military authorities,' that is, it was approved by the Kaiser, Hindenburg, and Ludendorff! And now the claim is made, not only in Germany but in England and America, that the resolution is endorsed by President Wilson! The German claim may be dishonest. The other is due either to fanaticism or to an equally dangerous recklessness of statement."

We have seen the objects of the progressives in supporting the Reichstag resolution. The speeches made by Erzberger, the Catholic leader, after he had succeeded in putting the resolution through, show that his aim was the same. What now were the objects of the Socialists?

To explain the objects of the majority Socialist in supporting the Reichstag resolution and of the minority Socialists in criticising it is the quickest and clearest possible way of grasping both the position of the German "liberals" and that of the Socialists themselves. When we have understood the Socialists' motives on this critical question we are in a position to see what hope there is at present either of a revolution or of peaceful democratization in Germany.

It is not necessary to dwell at length on the position of the pro-Government Socialist, the so-called majority faction led by Scheidemann. This faction supports the Reichstag resolution and the peace terms of the Central Europe party; the military and economic dependence of all surrounding territories upon Germany—whether such territories consist of weakened members of the Entente, of Germany's own allies, of the defenseless little States she is aiming to set up to the south and east, or of the present smaller neutrals already in terror of her economic and military power. The New Yorker Volkszeitung, a Socialist paper supporting the minority, thus sums up the position of the majority: "The German majority Socialists and the labor unions connected with it under the leadership of Legien (i.e., nearly all the unions) have developed in the last three and one-half years into conscious tools of the ruling classes."

Before taking up the German minority it is well to state the position of the Austrian Socialists (the German Austrians). For if there is any revolution among the Central Powers it will almost certainly break out in Austria. In the party convention in Vienna on October 25, a resolution demanded that Serbia, Rumania, and Poland "should not be held in any form of military or economic dependence." After the Bolshevik revolution in November this same resolution was repeated in mass meetings held in Vienna. Here is an extremely important theoretical departure from the position of the Central European party. However, it is purely theoretical. Germany has reduced her neighbors in all directions to a position of relative helplessness. If the war is ended today merely by the withdrawal of her armies to German borders all her neighbors would be dependent both in an economic and in a military sense. Belgium, France and Italy would be defenseless from a military point of view as soon as the British and American armies retired, and so seriously weakened economically as to make any German overtures for the resumption of economic relations exceedingly tempting—even though Germany should secure the larger share of the profit of the new treaties and resume her threatening economic development at their expense—doubly threatening in view of their weakened condition. The situation of all Germany's smaller and weaker neighbors, whether enemies, allies, or neutrals, would be still worse than that of France and Italy.

The Austrian Socialists, however, have recognized the chief danger to Poland, Serbia, Rumania and all other small and weak neighbors of Germany—not political dependence, but economic and military dependence. But economic and military de-

(Continued on Page 7)

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By George McManus



The German Bolshevik And Peace

(Continued from Page 8)

pendence is a question not of treaties, but of fact. Germany is today dominant on the continent of Europe by virtue of her victories even if she withdraws to her previous frontiers. No political annexations are necessary to carry this domination into practical effect.

The German minority Socialists, the party of Haase, Kautsky, and Bernstein, also recognises this situation, and is equally helpless to deal with it. But may not this German minority, aided by the Austrian minority, gain power through a re-

volution, and may it not then evolve some effective way to prevent the German domination of Europe? What, in the first place, is their attitude toward revolution?

Bernstein held at the beginning of the war that no revolution was to be expected in Germany. Again, at the end of 1916 he expressed the opinion that unless the war ended in "downright German defeat" there would be no German revolution, and that the German middle classes and "liberals" would maintain German militarism "by hook or by crook."

The minority Socialists favor a revolution, only provided there shall be a simultaneous revolution in Italy, France, and England. In

other words, they are Bolsheviks in this crucial question.

The position taken at Zimmerwald was in complete accord with that of the Bolsheviks. The responsibility for the war is placed equally on all belligerents, without so much as a mention of the democracy of one side or the autocracy of the other. The war is attributed to "capitalism and imperialism" on both sides. Yet, at about this same time, Karl Kautsky, one of the leaders of the German minority, was clearly formulating (in the Neue Zeit of September 15) the very opposite opinion. We read in this official organ the following passage, which doubtless accounts for his prompt dismissal as editor:

"The present war is a fight not merely between different imperialisms, but also between imperialism and democracy, between more or less democratic and more or less imperialist and militarist States. The end of the war seems, in spite of everything, to be going to signify the collapse of imperialism and its tools and a mighty advance of democracy, though not yet the complete victory of the proletariat."

These words of the world's leading Socialist authority do not express any new or unfamiliar Socialist opinion. For half a century the Socialists of all countries have coöperated the relatively democratic institutions of England and France and America with the relatively autocratic institutions of the Tsar and the Kaiser. The German Bolshevik statement that the war is equally imperialistic and capitalist on both sides is due, not to ignorance, but to partisanship.

The action decided upon at the third Zimmerwald conference was

"an international general strike to end the war." Of course this "international" resolution was invaluable to the German Government in its effective revolutionary propaganda in Italy—which caused the Italian débâcle.

The peace terms of the German minority are expressed by the International Socialist Committee, which for the last ten months has been preparing for the notorious Stockholm conference, (under the protection of the German Government.) These terms are almost precisely those of the famous Reichstag resolution. Independent States are to be carved out of Russian territory, but neither Austria, Germany, nor Turkey is to lose any territory whatever, with the single exception of Armenia. Various elusive and worthless forms of "autonomy" are offered instead, such as "the personal autonomy of the Jews in Palestine," "Kultural autonomy" for the Italian provinces of Austria, "autonomy as complete as possible" for the Polish districts in Germany and Austria, "economic equality" for the Southern Slavs, and Bohemia to be "connected" with Austria, whether she desires it or not. But in the case of Ireland political independence was offered!

All the leading German parties then are agreed in rejecting the peace terms of world democracy. They are also all agreed in working for revolutions in the democratic countries, in the hope that such revolutions will end the war in a way satisfactory to Germans. From German Junkers to German Bolsheviks there is agreement on these two policies.

If our military pressure is sufficiently powerful and continues long enough, we may expect growing re-

volutionary movements among the Slavs of Austria, and President Wilson's policy is invaluable for encouraging these movements. For in this way the military position of the Germanic alliance may be seriously weakened. Not only the German Bolsheviks, but also the pro-war Socialists, as well as sections of the Catholic and Radical parties, may then be inclined toward a democratic peace, and even toward a German revolution without a compensating revolution in France. However, this result would be due not to any deliberate policy of the German Bolsheviks, but to their recognition of impending military defeat, due to the success of our military and diplomatic offensives.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.
The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.
The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The L.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The K.M.A. s.s. Taiko Maru left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Saturday.
The K.M.A. s.s. Asaka Maru left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

Passengers Departed

Per C.P. s.s. Empress of Asia for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Foulks, Horace Foulks, W. D. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Page, Mr. and Mrs. Pao Tung Tong, Messrs. Henry Alves, Ph. Carlton, R. Dixon, L. Everett, A. Hashim, J. H. Judson, Lan Wo Lu, G. T. Moule, F. C. Penfold, H. M. Richards, P. P. Whitlam, and Thos. Wrope. For Manila:—Miss K. E. Decker, Mr. and Mrs. R. Denniston, Misses E. Keeley, Ruth Koberla, A. Lloyd and Celeste Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Koberla, Mother Harris Koberla, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Rissman, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Smith, Messrs. L. F. P. Baechle, S. Chofre, E. E. Delaney, T. D. Frawley, G. Forbes, R. E. Humphreys, G. McGarry, S. B. Neill, E. H. Otto and J. D. Rennie.

Siccawei Weather Report

21.—Cloudy but rather fine weather in our regions, with the exception of a short and slight rainfall at Shanghai between 3 and 4 p.m. Rain in Fukien. The barometers have moderately fallen in Northern China; they have risen in the Central districts.

1.—Fine weather with dense mist or fog at the mouth of the Yangtze before sunrise. Barometer rising.

Monday, April 1, 1918.

WEATHER 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Bar. at Centg., mm... 766.05 767.76
Bar. at Centg., inches. 30.16 30.23
Variation for mm 24h 12.67 12.84

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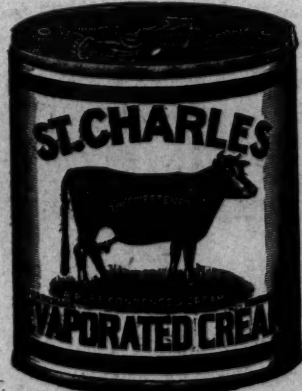
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 28, 1918.
Money and Bullion
Tia.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 195 1/2 = Tia. 94.79
@ 72.7 = Mex. \$130.38
Mex. Dollars Market rate: Tia. 72.5
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tia. 272
Bar Silver 230
Copper Cash per tael 1885
Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 4/4d. = Tia. 4.62
exch. @ 72.7 = Mex. \$6.35
Peking Bar
Native Interest03

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver 45 1/2 d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of discount:—
3 m/s. %
4 m/s. %
6 m/s. %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d/s.
T.T. 70 1/2
Bar Silver on London Fr. 37.25
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. 47 1/2
Consols 103

Exchange Opening Quotations
London T.T. 4 1/2
India Demand 4 1/2
India (nominal) T.T. 304
Paris Demand 597
New York Demand 593
New York Demand 194 1/2
Hongkong T.T. 70 1/2
Japan T.T. 49 1/2
Batavia T.T. 22 1/2

Banks Buying Rates
London 4 m/s. Cds. 4/6d.
London 4 m/s. Dcoy. 4/6d.
London 6 m/s. Cds. 4/6d.
London 6 m/s. Dcoy. 4/6d.
Paris 4 m/s. 650
New York L.C. 4 m/s. 187

Outgoing Home Exchange Rates For March
Ex. Tia. 4.35 @ 4/3d 21
1 @ 57 1/2 = Francs 6.41
0.50 @ 190 1/2 Gold \$1
1 @ 51 1/2 Yen 3.17
1 @ 15 Rupees 3.53
1 @ Roubles
1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

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London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, March 28.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 5 1/2 d. Value.
Tendency of Market: Firmer few
sellers.
Previous quotations, London,
March 27.
Spot: 2s. 4 1/2 d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 6 1/2 d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull.
London, March 26.
Spot: 2s. 5d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 6 1/2 d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service
London, March 29.—Today's silver prices were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 45 1/2 d. Steady.
Closed Until Tuesday.
Previous quotations, London,
March 28.
Bar Silver Spot: 45 1/2 d. Steady.
London, March 26.
Bar Silver Spot: 45 1/2 d. Special
selling Dull.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service
London, March 27.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were:—
Tenders for Bills.—Highest price, 1s. 5d.; Tenders at, 1s. 5d.; Receive, 27%.
Deferred Transfers.—Highest price, 1s. 4d. 29/32; Tenders at, 1s. 4d. 29/32; Receive, 27%.
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 6,000,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 6,000,000.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, March 28.—Today's cotton prices were:—
Goodmiddling Americans ... 24.84d.
May 24.27d.
July 23.98d.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service
London, March 28.—According to the latest returns the Proportion of Reserves to Liabilities was 17%. The Bank of England rate of Discount is 5%.

NEW AIR RECORDS IN TEXAS

135 Machines Make 882 Hours' Flight At San Antonio Camp
San Antonio, Texas, February 23.—All previous records for total number of flying hours were broken at Kelly Field when a total of 882 flying hours was attained Friday. This was accomplished with 135 machines, in an effort to make an average of eight hours of flying per machine. It is the highest record made by any school in the country. All-time records were broken during the week at Kelly Field when Major H. B. S. Burwell, officer in charge of flying, went up 18,000 feet.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Inaba Maru Mar. 3
For Liverpool
Kawachi Maru Feb. 17
For New York
Matoppo Dec. 1
For San Francisco
Boudard Mar. 7
Korea Maru Mar. 12
Siberia Maru Mar. 26
Colombia Mar. 30
For Tacoma
Justin Mar. 10
For Seattle
Fushimi Maru Mar. 17
Africa Maru Mar. 25
Kashima Maru Mar. 31
For Vancouver
Harold Dollar Feb. 25
Key West Feb. 21
For Marseilles, etc.
Atlantique Mar. 26

CONGRESSMAN WRITES OF NEW U.S. COURT BILL

Prospect Of Favorable Action
On Legislation For Local
Tribunal Seen In Letter

Prospect of favorable action regarding the proposed legislation to more clearly systematize and render more efficient the jurisprudence of the United States Court for China is seen in a report on the United States Court for China Bill made by Congressman Clarence B. Miller, of the Committee on Foreign and Insular Affairs, on February 28.

Judge Charles S. Lobingier, who framed the bill, spoke before the Committee last September while in Washington, making suggestions and explaining the situation here and its needs. Congressman Miller's communication to Judge Lobingier reads:

"The members of the Foreign Affairs Committee were quite delighted with the presentation you made of matters relative to the Court and our affairs in the Orient. I beg to assure you the matters in which you are interested will receive the attention to which they are entitled, but it is pretty difficult getting things through these days. The procedure is rather slow and tiresome."

"When the appropriations bill was up the other day we changed the language relative to the Court of China to conform to the views you expressed as to the reorganization. I will endeavor to have the Committee act without additional delay."

A bill has already passed the Senate in this connection. The proposed bill, as advocated by Judge Lobingier, which now seems to have the approval of the House Committee, would be a definite legislative endorsement of the use here of the "suitable and applicable" provisions of the codes of Alaska and the District of Columbia. These are the provisions which have been applicable under the Court's interpretation of previous legislation and in conformity with treaties, but the system has not been definitely established by Congress.

The change in the language of the appropriations bill alluded to in the last paragraph of Congressman

Miller's letter refers to a suggestion by Judge Lobingier to make provision for insanity cases among Americans in China. Heretofore there has been no appropriation covering their care and confinement.

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars, cents at Hongkong market as compiled on March 26, 1918.

Butcher's Meat

Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30

Fish

Bream	per lb.	14-16
Clod	"	12-14
Mandarin	"	12-14
Mackerel	"	12-14
Pomfret	"	none
Salmon	"	none
Samli	"	16-18
Soles	"	25-30
Whitebait	"	25-30

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer	each	none
Duck	"	50-60
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	1.00-1.30
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	10-12
Quail	each	15-22
Snipe	"	12-16
Turkey	per lb.	30-35
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	"	30-35
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Geese	"	40-50

Fruit

Appricots	per lb.	none
Apple	"	10-12
Bananas	"	5-7
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	12-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichess	per lb.	none
Mangoes	"	20-25
Mangoosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-20
Peaches	"	none
Peraimmons	"	none

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki					13.80	18.00	12.80
Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin							
Shanghai	14.00						18.80
River Ports	21.0						21.00
Hongkong and Canton	12.80						12.80
Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	11.50						10.80
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dalny	3.00						11.80
Hongkong and Canton	9.30						9.30
Japan Ports	12.00						11.80
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	17.00						17.00
Tientsin (Daily except Sunday)	15.00						
Hankow	17.00						
Tomorrow							
Russia via Siberia (P. Train)	21.00	17.00			18.00		20.80
Amoy and Hongkong	21.00	17.00					21.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	21.00						21.00
River Ports	9.00						8.30
Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	10.00						9.80
Japan ports							
Thursday, April 4.							
River Ports	21.00						21.00
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	21.00						21.00
Japan Ports	1.00						13.40
Friday, April 5.							
Antung	14.00						13.80
Wenchow							
Saturday, April 6.							
Manila direct	15.00						14.80
Venezuela							
Monday, April 8.							
Russia via Siberia	21.00						20.80

† This office will remain open until 6 p.m. on the 16th, inst in connection with this mail.

* Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 8 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. previous day, money orders 3 p.m. previous day.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for Tonight, April 2nd and 3rd

FINAL CHAPTERS OF

"JUDEX!!!"
"JUDEX!!!"

Chapter 11.—"THE WATER SPRITE" Chapter 12.—"LOVE FORGIVES"

PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE
PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE

ANNALS OF THE WAR

Three great topical news pictures

"A QUIET SUPPER FOR FOUR"

"SUZANNE IN THE BATH"

A couple of real good "Apollo" Comics
Time and Prices as usual.

Thursday next, April 4th

MOLLY KING in

"THE ON-THE-SQUARE GIRL"

A wonderful story of New York's fast set and the girl who was on the square.

Amusements

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT

TUESDAY, APRIL 2nd

Last exhibition of the

FALL OF THE ROMANOFFS

At Popular Prices

SHOWING

On Wed. 3rd and Thur. 4th

LAST THREE EPISODES

OF THE

"THE STRANGE CASE

OF

MARY PAGE"

ISIS' THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads

Tonight

Special Program

"Her Husband"

Vitagraph's 2 Reel Exclusive Comedy-Drama

"BILLY'S BURGLAR"

Sensational 2 parts Comedy

"TWO OLD TARS"

"BOGUS BOOKING AGENT"

"AUTUMN LOVE"

Screaming Keystone and Ham and Bud Comedies

"PANTHEA"

The Greatest Masterpiece in 7 Acts of its kind the World will perhaps ever see, with the famous NORMA TALMADGE, exclusive to this theater will be again exhibited by SPECIAL REQUEST commencing Thursday, 4th April.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PRESENTS

On April 2nd, 3rd and 4th

PAULINE FREDERICK

IN

A THRILLING PICTURIZATION

OF

"The Woman

In the Case"

Saturday, 6th April, 1918

Fourth Historical Concert

by

MIROVITCH

PIASTRO

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

Prices: \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Direction A. Strok

APOLLO THEATRE—APRIL 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th.

MOLLY KING

in

THE ON-THE-SQUARE GIRL

A Beautiful Star in a Great Photo Play

This is the Star's greatest triumph. It's wonderful settings, magnificent gown displays and perfect acting render this film. One of the finest ever shown in Shanghai.

This is a Pathe Gold Rooster Film and an "Apollo Success"



Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
25 Bankers, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Mr. Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Mr. Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
Mr. Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Delhi, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Kiang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Fochow, Medan, Tavo, Lower Halphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Successors and Agencies:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondiehy, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papoua, Hankou, Pnom-Penh.

Branches:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyon and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETTS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
\$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq. Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Patterson, Esq.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Taiping, Hilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyon: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolaevsk, Vladivostok, Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.
Authorized Capital H\$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital H\$1,282,950.00
Reserve Fund H\$240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H\$40,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,279,900.00
Reserve Fund \$1,298,553.60
Special Reserve Fund \$1,898,953.60

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Tientsin, Kaifeng, Hankow, Changchun, Wuhu, Ichang, Antung, Anking, Changsha, Dainy, Hangchow, Nanchang, Moukden, Ningpo, Kiukiang, Newchwang, Nanking, Fochow, Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy, Kirin, Hsichang, Canton, Tsinan, Soochow, Hongkong, Chefoo, Wushieh, Swatow, Tientsin, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.
President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1850.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up " 36,000,000
Reserve Fund " 23,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, London, Rangoon, Calcutta, Los Angeles, S. Francisco, Changchun, Lyons, Shanghai, Dainy, Manila, Seattle, Hankow, Mukden, Singapore, Harbin, Nagasaki, Sydney, Hongkong, Newchwang, Tientsin, Honolulu, New York, Tokio, Kalyuen, Osaka, Tsinanfu, Kobe, Peking, Tientsin.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.
Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00
Reserve \$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1917) \$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.
K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,348,000.00
U.S. \$7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:
Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco, Bombay, London, Santo Domingo, Calcutta, Manila, Santiago de los Caballeros, Canton, Medellin, Shanghai, Cebu, Panama, Hongkong, Colon, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, San Pedro de Yokohama, Hongkong, Macoris.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that institution established at:

Bahia, Petrograd, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Caracas, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Moscow, Russia, Valparaiso, Montevideo.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

1a Kinkiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Gulden 11,595,461 (about £962,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandong, Palembang, Tebing-Tinggi, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYBERG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum. For 6 months at 4 per annum. For 12 months at 5 per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. S. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 582,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd. Branches & Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up Capital: Keping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

60 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
25 Soochow Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

8. TAKEDA, Manager.

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The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital \$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund \$200,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4 per cent.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hau, Manager.
Shu Chin Mui, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Fochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) Yen 20,000,000.
Reserve " 12,580,000.

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.

President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:

Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoeki,

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 11	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
11	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
11	..	Seattle etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
17	..	Takawa & Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
19	..	Seattle etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 2	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
4	..	Kobe	Shimoda maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
4	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
4	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikusan maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May 1	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Liverpool etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
London etc.	Kiso maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 2	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangtzen	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co.
2	2.00	Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
2	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
2	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
4	..	Hongkong	Hsin Peking	Jap.	N.Y.K.
4	..	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
4	..	Amoy	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
7	..	Amoy & Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
7	..	Amoy & Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
7	..	Amoy & Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
18	..	Foochow, Keelung	Suwa maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
18	..	Hongkong & Manila	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	..	Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 2	3.00	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
2	..	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. S. Co.
2	..	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Upolu	Rus.	K. M. A.
2	..	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kinging	Br.	J. M. & Co.
2	..	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
4	..	Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtau	Kichoku maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
7	..	Tsingtau, Tientsin & Dairen	Keelung maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 2	..	M.N. Hankow etc.	Suiyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
2	..	M.N. do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
2	..	M.N. do	Tsingtau	Br.	B. & S.
2	..	M.N. do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
2	..	M.N. Wuhu, Kiukiang & Hankow	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
2	..	M.N. Wuhu	Tamul	Br.	B. & S.
2	..	M.N. Wuhu	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
2	..	M.N. Wuhu, Kiukiang & Hankow	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
2	..	M.N. do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
2	..	M.N. Hankow etc.	Luoyi	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M. N.—MIDNIGHT. D. L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 1	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNOC
1	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
1	Chinwangtao	Upolu	700	Rus.	K. M. A.	CMW
1	Dairen	Sakaki maru	1846	Jap.	S. M. S. Co.	WW
1	Hankow	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
1	Hankow	Kinging	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	NTW
1	Hankow	Fengyang maru	3871	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NTW
1	Hankow	Wuchang	1710	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
1	Amoy	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
1	Japan	Koun maru		Jap.		

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 1	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	1862	Br.	B. & S.
1	Hankow	Kwangshah	1885	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	Hankow	Kiangwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	do	Kuito	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.
1	do	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	do	Talee maru	1136	Jap.	N.Y.K.
1	Wuhu	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
1	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770 Capt. Campbell, will leave on Tuesday, April 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Capt. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luoyi, Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Wednesday, April 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, April 2, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Telephone No. 77. Passage Telephone No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangtzen, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Tuesday afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, April 3, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, April 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkiang, Captain H. Trowbridge, will leave on Sunday, April 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, April 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on April 26, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Hsinfung, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 2, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, April 3, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77. Passage Telephone No. 401.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on April 4, at 7 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 6 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wenchow, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Friday, April 5, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on April 7, at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Manila Maru, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Saturday, May 4. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Telephone No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luoyi, Ngankia, Poyang, Tungting, "Chungking" and "Wuchang."—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

"The S.S. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight."

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hothow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEI-HAI-WEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual. For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Steaming Car Express-Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

Butterfield & Swire, Agents 21-23 French Bund. Freight, Telephone No. 77. Passage, Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"

Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. VENEZUELA Apr. 27	S.S. VENEZUELA Apr. 6
S.S. ECUADOR May 4	S.S. ECUADOR May 4

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers

"COLUSA" ..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ..15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Ceylon	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ Apr. 23	S.S. COLUSA Apr. 8
S.S. COLUSA June 12	S.S. SANTA CRUZ June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building. Telephone Central 8054 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.

"MANILA MARU" ... (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, May 3, May 4

For Hongkong

"CHICAGO MARU" ... (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Apr. 25, Apr. 26

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau

"KOHOKU MARU" ... (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Mar. 22, Apr. 4

For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen

"KEELUNG MARU" ... (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, Apr. 6, Apr. 7

For Foochow and Keelung

"KOHOKU MARU" ... (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Apr. 16, Apr. 18

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

M. YAMAUCHI, OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA

Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund, Tel. Address: SHOEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

Tel. Address: SHOEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

The Empress Steamers

On arrival at Victoria are boarded by Canadian Pacific ticket agents and baggage checkers, also Canadian and United States Customs Officers. During the six hours ride, Victoria to Vancouver actual rail tickets can be issued, your baggage inspected or bonded and checked through to destination. On arrival at Vancouver passengers are free to go forward immediately.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

ON OR ABOUT

For Vancouver via Nagasaki and Yokohama	For Manila and Hongkong
Empress of Asia April 13	Empress of Russia April 27
Empress of Russia May 11	Empress of Japan May 14
Empress of Japan May 25	Empress of Asia May 24
Empress of Asia June 8	Empress of Russia June 21

† The Empress of Japan proceeds direct to Hongkong, omitting Manila.

Round trip tickets interchangeable with Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to

G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Roads, Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

TENYO MARU 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 12, 1918
SHINYO MARU 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 30, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

TENYO MARU 22,000 tons, for Hongkong, March 23, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Land-dry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, 1st-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Building

'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

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SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool.)

	Tons
IYO MARU	12,500
KIATANO MARU	16,000

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma	April 31
SUWA MARU	31,000	Capt. T. Sekine	May 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagui	April 2
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	April 6
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Yui	April 9
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,000	Capt. H. Nojiri	April 13
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima	April 16

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagui	April 11
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	April 4

FOR JAPAN

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Yamazaki	April 3
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KORE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inadzu	May 3
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FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000		April 4
KASHIMA MARU	19,000		June 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	31,000		April 23
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		May 20

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	10,000		April 17
AKI MARU	12,500		May 23
TANGO MARU	14,000		June 19

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. BUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Mail
101	3	B. S.			2	B. S.	102
208	8	B. S.	0	dep. Peking	1900	1000	
224	11	B. S.	84	arr. Tientsin-Central	1900	700	
235	11	B. S.	84	arr. Tientsin-Central	1900	700	
000	11	B. S.	84	arr. Tientsin-East	1900	1645	
1910	50	B. S.	624	arr. Mukden	2300	1040	

Local	Mail	Local	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Mail	Local
715	1130	B. S.	0	dep. Tientsin-East	1705	1612	
725	1140	B. S.	271	arr. Tientsin-Central	1655	1602	
745	1200	B. S.	271	arr. Tientsin-Central	1655	1547	
1135	1500	B. S.	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	1332	1221	
1447	1748	B. S.	148	dep. Tientsin-Central	1048	958	
1801	2001	B. S.	220	arr. Tientsin-Central	808	640	

Local	Mail	Local	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Mail	Local
730	2031	B. S.	220	dep. Tientsin-Central	745	1612	
1008	2231	B. S.	286	arr. Tientsin-Central	640	1547	
1200	2331	B. S.	286	arr. Tientsin-Central	340	1311	
1315	04	B. S.	818	dep. Tientsin-Central	330	1256	
1545	316	B. S.	377	arr. Tientsin-Central	130	1092	
1810	440	B. S.	420	arr. Tientsin-Central	2338	810	

Local	Mail	Local	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Mail	Local
630	407	B. S.	—	dep. Tientsin-Central	2339	2007	
1130	823	B. S.	623	arr. Tientsin-Central	1918	1442	
1200	840	B. S.	600	arr. Tientsin-Central	1648	928	
1657	1182	B. S.	631	arr. Tientsin-Central	1530	728	

Express	Express	Express	Miles	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Express	Express
16	10	B. S.	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry	1430	1418	2200
2200	1430	B. S.	193	arr. Nanking	1418	690	
700	2130	B. S.	193	arr. Shanghai-North	714	2200	

Express	Express	Express	Miles	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Express	Express
1300	2130	B. S.	193	arr. Nanking	1418	690	
1400	2230	B. S.	193	arr. Shanghai-North	714	2200	

Express	Express	Express	Miles	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Express	Express
1300	2130	B. S.	193	arr. Nanking	1418	690	
1400	2230	B. S.	193	arr. Shanghai-North	714	2200	

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 - train runs on Thursday only. 230 - train runs on Friday only.

300 - on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B - train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S - train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. s - train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

PREDICTS RUSSIAN
FEDERAL REPUBLICLichnowsky Convinced She Will
Not Abandon Permanently
Her Traditional Aims

WHY GERMANS WANT PEACE

Impatient To Get Rid Of Russia
So They Can The Better
Fight England

New York, Feb. 12.—In an article

on German relations with Russia,

printed in a copy of the Berliner

Tagblatt received in London early in

January, Prince Lichnowsky, who

was the German Ambassador in

London when the world war broke

out, and who has been frequently

termed an Anglophile by the Ger-

man "strafers" of Great Britain, in-

sists that if Germany is careful and

skillful she can produce a situation

in which Russia will be an ample

field of German industrial activity, while

at the same time lasting antagonism

to England will be unnecessary.

He says that the three main diffi-

culties are Austria, interests, the

Polish question, and the Russian in-

ternal situation. He predicts that

Russia may become a federal repub-

lic, and indicates that he is abashed

to expect that Russia will permanently

renounce her traditional aims. Prince

Lichnowsky condemns "the base

foundation of Poland, and strongly

thinks that Polish ambitions must be

sacrificed to Russo-German relations.

As regards Austria, he says that the

Serbian question is the main difficulty,

and he recommends the formation of

a third governmental division of the

empire, and would have Fiume a

Hungarian port.

In one place Prince Lichnowsky

says almost outright that it was the

Austro-German policy which led

straight to war. He does not say a

single word about Germany or Austria

having been attacked, but writes:

"A wide interpretation of the alli-

ance with Austria permitted our

Austro-Magyar friends, with our help,

to combat the Serbian strivings for

unity, which were supported by

Russia. On the other hand, the do-

minant position for which we strove

on the Bosphorus, supported by mili-

tary missions which were intended to

strengthen the power of resistance of

the Turks, aroused the displeasure of

the Russian Government. Our navy

policy and our Morocco policy, on the

one hand, and our Serbian and Tur-

kish policy, on the other hand, created

the state of feeling out of which the

Entente grew.

Tried To Shut Serbia Out

"At the Ambassadors' Conference in

London the creation of Albania was

then forced through by our Serbian and

Turkish policy, with the intention of

shutting Serbia out from the Adriatic.

Consequently Serbia found it necessary

to press southward in order, in association

with a friendly Greece, to reach the

sea at Salonica. Here, finally, Count

Berchtold, [then Austro-Hungarian

Foreign Minister] who had never

really recognized the peace of Buch-

arest, was proceeding, supported by

the special relations between the Ger-

man people and Austria-Hungary."

What Germans Expect

The Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger recent-

ly printed a number of replies from

prominent Germans to the query:

"What do you expect from Brest-

Litovsk?"

Ernst von Heydebrand, the "un-

crowned King of Prussia," one of the

most violent reactionaries in Ger-

many, replied:

"What I expect from Brest-Litovsk

is a servicable peace with Russia,

while we tie our helmets on all the

tighter against our other enemies."

The Rev. Gottfried Traub, a well-

known free-eating preacher-politician,

wrote from Dortmund:

"One must live here in the west in

order to appreciate the complete

change of opinion in the whole people,

but especially in the working classes.

Their opinion is 'Peace with the Rus-

sians by all means; but then a thor-

ough reckoning with England."

Count Arthur von Posadowsky,

former Imperial Minister of the In-

terior, strongly supported the demands

of the German Government, insisted

upon increased "security" of Ger-

many's eastern frontier, and said:

"We cannot rely for the future upon

international courts of arbitration, be-

cause Germany will be unlikely to find

in them an impartial and just judge.

World history, and especially the his-

tory of our enemies, gives us through

the centuries the warning lesson that

in the shaping and in the life of

states it is not alone that decides,

and that no right could be realized

without might at the back of it. This

course of events has its foundation

in the character of the peoples, and

the most recent history has not shown

that this character has developed into

a higher moral justice."

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former

Colonial Secretary and one time Ger-

man agent in the United States, pointed

out that the proposed terms of

peace with Russia said nothing what-

soever about international agreements

and disarmament. He opposed annex-

ations on racial, political, and finan-

cial grounds, and said:

"A Russia that is strong, capable of

action, linked to Germany by com-

mon economic interests, and developed

on liberal lines, is the proper counter-

poise to all possible combinations that

are directed against Germany in the

future. There would be no political

antagonism as long as Russia retained

her world-economic possibilities. A

broken and consequently helpless

Russia, the surrender of all the

Russian colonies, the surrender of all

Asia to our enemies, in the form of a

monopoly, and this means an enorm-

ous strengthening of the English Em-

pire—as long as that Empire exhibits

its present cohesion."

"The just claims of the alien peoples

in Russia can be satisfied within the

framework of a democratic Russia;

Kish policy, which could to confine them

seives to an appropriate protection of

and associations are more closely

interwoven with Scottish history and

poetry than this rule. To the

Scottish people of this and the last

century, as to all lovers of literature,

the tradition of Dryburgh has cul-

minated in the fact that it is so

closely associated with the great

bard, Sir Walter Scott. Other Scot-

tish names, those of Scott's own kin,

the Erskines and Halliburtons, John

Gibson Lockhart, his son-in-law,

biographer and friend, and of Lady

Scott, are also found at Dryburgh.

Dryburgh is one of the great

names which have made the Scottish

marches famous. It is con-

temporaneous, or nearly so, with the

historical and romantic Melrose, with

Kelso and Jedburgh, the religious

houses of the Tweed which begin

their history in the reign of David

the "Sole Saint." There is a tradition</

Business and Official Notices

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 278.

Prevention of Plague (064/4)

TRAIN SERVICE.

The public is hereby notified that: 1. Arrangement has been made with the Shanghai-Nanking Line to resume from the 30th instant the booking of through passengers both to and from stations on their line under the following conditions:

Passengers to stations on the Shanghai-Nanking Line on arrival at Pukow and until departure of the Shanghai-Nanking Line train from Nanking and passengers from stations on the Shanghai-Nanking Line on arrival at Nanking and until departure of the Tientsin-Pukow Line train from Pukow, are to wear efficient masks, failing which they are liable to be detained in quarantine either at Pukow or Nanking.

Masks will be on sale on train to passengers.

2. Booking of tickets from the Pukow station northward will be resumed on the same date under the following restrictions:

- Only first class tickets will be booked,
- Intending passengers must submit themselves to an examination by the Railway's doctor at the station and tickets will only be issued to those certified by him to be free from plague.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,

Managing Director.

Tientsin, 28th March, 1918.

Tonnage for Marseilles

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(Russian Citizen)

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Late of the Court Hairdressers, London.

17313

Naamloze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 27th April, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.
Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

18944

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2511.

(Translation)

The Council is prepared to receive applications from English-speaking foreign-educated Chinese doctors for public health work in connection with the Municipal Health Office.

Applications should state age, qualifications, and experience, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of certificates to Dr. A. Stanley, Health Officer, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 29, 1918.

17360

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2506.

PNEUMONIC PLAGUE.

PRECAUTIONS FOR FOREIGNERS. When it becomes necessary to take the following precautions the public will be notified:

Those whose work brings them in close contact with large numbers of Chinese should wear masks, especially indoors.

Chinese servants should be kept at home as far as possible. When it becomes necessary for them to go to market, etc. they should be provided with masks, which they should wear properly fixed from the time of going out until return. During necessary visits to relatives etc. the same precaution should be taken.

A sample mask may be obtained now on application to the Health Officer which can be copied quite easily at home. The long ends of the mask should be cut into three tails, one of which is tied behind the neck passing below the ear, the other above the ear, and the middle tail above the head to keep it from slipping down. The same side of the mask should always be worn against the face. The mask should be tied to lie snugly against the face so that the air breathed has to pass through the cotton wool pad. Sometimes it is necessary to plug the angles at the sides of the nose with wool.

The protection conferred by the use of the mask may be considered absolute.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 23, 1918.

17382

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2507.

(Translation)

PNEUMONIC PLAGUE.

1. Infection is got by proximity to a coughing case.

2. To avoid infection wear a cloth or mask snugly covering the mouth and nose when near a coughing case. Masks are obtainable from the Health Office.

3. But do not go near sick persons if possible.

4. Report all cases to the Health Officer where you will receive help and be told what to do.

5. Sick persons should be isolated.

6. Those who have been in contact with sick persons should be kept apart from other people for 7 days. After that time there is no danger of the disease developing.

7. The disease begins with a headache, then fever comes and a cough with spitting of blood. Death invariably ensues, usually within two days. Medicinal treatment is useless.

8. Danger comes from the living cases not the dead.

9. When a case appears in a household keep everyone away from the sick person. But if the person attending on the sick person wears a mask carefully there is little danger. After using the mask it should be burnt or boiled.

10. Do not leave home; it is not the house which is infected. Do not move about or travel by boat or train as this may carry plague to other places. Do not receive travellers until they have lived apart for seven days.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 23, 1918.

17382

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

Resumption of THROUGH Passenger Bookings

On and from the 29th instant the THROUGH booking of passengers to and from Stations on the Northern Railways is resumed, subject to the following precautions:

Passengers must wear efficient masks on arrival at Nanking Ferry and until the train leaves Pukow, and vice versa. Any passenger neglecting this precaution will be detained in quarantine at Nanking or Pukow.

All staff liable to come in contact with passengers will be efficiently masked.

Masks may be procured from Train Attendants—price 50 cents each.

By order,

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

17383

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17381 A.4.

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17387 A.4.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

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17344 A.2.

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